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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder & Telegraph. WE INDIANS OF THE U. STATES .- No. VII.

Origin.
Voltaire has somewhere observed, that the mestion, "Where did the aborigines of America pestion, "Where did the aborigines of America enginate?" is about as reasonable as the question "Where did the plants and trees of America originate?" But I have no idea that the Indians grew out of the ground like squashes as his lively infide! would intimate. They are undoubtedly the descendants of Adam; but "where it they can from?"

question has been often asked, and the

This question has been often asked, and the asked are always mere conjectures. There seems to be evidence that the Indians and not had possession of this country many enturies before its discovery by Europeans. They then had every mark of a recent people. There is also evidence that before their occupation of this country it was inhabited by a people of this country it was inhabited by a people. more cultivated. From various circumstan-therefore, I should conclude that the Indians the United States were originally savages of the North-eastern parts of Asia, who found their ay to the American continent, and by their mage depredations drove the peaceful inhabi-tants south as far as the Mexican territories, and tank south as lat as their country. But this is took possession of their country their description of their description of their description. ble us to enter into any satisfactory discussion of

But as some have warmly contended, that the ndians can be no other than the ten tribes of ispersed Israelites, a few considerations will be

ggested upon this point.

1: It will be conceded on all hands, that if a lidium of the United States are the remains. the ten tribes, their language ought in its genral form and structure to bear some resemblance eral form and structure to bear some resemblance to the Hebrew. Now when we compare the Hebrew and Indian languages we come to the following results. 1: Hebrew words are mostly short; the primitives generally consisting of but two syllables, and the most complicated of its derivatives of but four or five. Indian words are mostly long, generally somewhere between five and twenty-five syllables! 2: The Hebrew language distinguished masculine and feminine, and this distinction was carried so far as to affect even the termination of the verbs. The Indian admits no such distinction, but divides all into animate and inanimate. Who, that has ever heen in the habit of studying and comparing dif-ferent languages, can believe that two such direse idioms proceeded from one common stock?

The Hebrew language has, & makes constant se of the verb of existence. The Indian is enirely destitute of this verb; which makes it not only dissimilar, but totally opposite to the Hebrew in all its modes of constructing sentences. Who, then can imagine, that the Indian languages were derived from the Hebrew?

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guages were derived from the Hebrew?

2: We know that at the time of the dispersion of the ten tribes, they had for many ages been familiar with the art of writing, but the Indians were entirely ignorant of every thing like the use of letters. Is it probable that a nation which had for ages enjoyed the advantages of a written language, should entirely lose all traces of it?

In short all the real, and most of the foncied reonces between the American Indians and the ancient Israelites, are very easily explained upon the plain and obvious principles of human ture; but their dissimilarities are such, as to be upon this theory totally unaccountable.—
There is as much real similarity between the two people as there is between a birch cance and Scah's ark, and no more.

KATAHDIN.

For the Boston Recorder & Telegraph. ON THE PIETY OF DAVID.

In the next chapter there is another, and perlaps more difficult verse: "Because David did
that, which was right in the eyes of the Lord,
and turned not aside from any thing that he commanded him all the days of his life, save only in
the matter of Uriah the Hittite." It is said in
the preceding verse of Abijam, 'that his heart
was not perfect with the Lord his God as the
least of David his father,'—Every one must see avid his father.'-Every one must see hat this also must be spoken of David with limitation, as the word *perfect* is often used in the Bible. It means his *general* deportment, in the management of *public* affairs, as *chief magistrate*. In this sense it was true; for, in his official character, which is here particularly spoken of, he never had been out of the way, or been guilty of maladri nistration, save only in the matter of riah,' but had governed discreetly? He had inned in numbering the people; but this was not maladministration: It was sin, and proves a limitation to the expressions used respecting the perfection of his character, as a whole, and further proves that the expressions used in his favor have reference to his official character. And viewed in this character, I know not that he ever did deviate from the commandments of the Lord, and these texts. se texts I have considered, in this sense may strictly and literally true of him.

There is a passage in the 51st Psalm which is hought to prove his piety before the mutter of rish. "Restore unto me the joy of thy salva-

The objector supposes that the word restere accessarily implies a return, or repetition of what he enjoyed hefore. He had the joy of his salvation, lost it by transgression, and now, having repeated, prays God to restore it to him.—But there is another interpretation: Markind by there is another interpretation; 'Mankind by when the soul of any is renewed, that lost age is restored according to the sense of the clor. Allow that this is the sense and the diffiulty ceases. And so it will if you will look at it another point of view. Allow restore to mean same as renew, and where is the difficulty his is a term every one employs in application to the unregenerate. You often speak of the sin-ner's heart being renewed when he is born again; and you often pray God to renew the hearts of the impenitent. In this very Psalm David uses this word in prayer to God in application to himself. "Create in me a clean heart, and re-act a right spirit in me." Here he uses the voword we use in application to the unregenetle, as I suppose he was, till this period, and loubtless David supposed so himself. Hence he tot only says, 'Restore a right spirit within me,' but he goes farther than this, and uses a stronger term, "Create in me a clean heart." This may very properly be understood of the new crethis, or the change wrought in the heart at re-

generation. So that I can see no inconsistency in using the words restore, renew, and ereate as applying to the same subject, an unregenerate man, as David was before he prayed this Psalm. And, as to the rest of the Psalms, which were written by David, some might not have been dictated by a pious heart. But as to those which are indicative of piety, I shall take liberty to demand of all such as insist on their being proof of David's piety before the matter of Uriah, evidence that they were written before. Tell me their dates:—Till I am told this, I must not be thought too assuming if I date them after he heard the parable of Nathan.

It may also be thought, that the manner Christ speaks if him respecting the shew bread, is proof of his pety. But this no more proves his piety, than the piety of those who were with him. It only prives that 'necessity knows no law;' or that it was lawful to do works of necessity and merey on the sabbath day. Of course it was lawful for Christ and his disciples to relieve the calls of nature by plucking ears of corn on the Sabbath day, which our Saviour further proved from what all granted was lawful, 'to lead a beast to watering, or take one out of a ditch; or for the priests and Levites to kill and to lead a beast to watering, or take one out of a ditch; or for the priests and Levites to kill and

ditch; or for the priests and Levites to kill and dress the sacrifices on the Sabbath day, which ordinarily, would be a profanation of holy time. It is objected further, that David is often spoken of, both in the Old and New Testament, as a pious man. This is granted; but I assume the position, that it is thus spoken of him after the matter of Uriah: And I see no proof that he was ever spoken of a pious man before that time. Examine all such references, and see if he is ever so moken of before the matter of Uriah, and I bespoken of before the matter of Uriah, and I be lieve the weight of evidence will lie on my side of the question. One of those instances of allu-sion or reference is in Heb. 11. where he is enrolled with persons of distinguished faith. Admitting, for argument sake, that the faith there spoken of is exclusively saving faith, and what does it prove? It only proves his piety without any regard to the time he become pious: it does not prove he was a man of saving faith before the matter of Uriab. I feel safe, therefore, in assuming the position that he was not. Nor can I see, in the whole Scriptures, proofs that he was; but

the whole Scriptures, proofs that he was; but much that convinces me that he was not.

I am therefore brought to remark,
II. That his history before this period is incompatible with the position that he was a pious man. And here I will endeavor to be candid and impartial in the examination, designing a true and faithful representation of the man as he is presented by the man of invitations without not become the second of the man as he is presented by the man of invitations without not become the second of the man as he is presented by the second of the man as he is presented by the second of the man as he is presented by the second of the man as he is presented by the second of the man as he is presented by the second of the man as he is presented by the second of the man as he is presented by the second of the man as he is presented by the second of the man as he is presented by the second of the ented by the pen of inspiration, without false coloring, or exaggeration of a single fact, or circumstance connected with his history.

In the outset, it will not be disputed, that Da-

wid was endowed with good, natural powers of mind; with an elevated and generous, as well as bold and romantic genius. Favored with a good education in religion and morality, he entertained a high sense of divine things, and was mainly influerzed by the dictates of an enlightened conscience. But we find some things in his early life, which shew him to be a high-minded man, and some evidence that Eliab's reproof was not and some evidence that Enab's reproof was not we holly dictated by envy, or pride of superiority, "I know thy pride, and the naughtiness of thine heart:" still, he is acknowledged to be patriotic, daring and magnanimous. Besides this, such was his knowledge of revealed religion, that he was a confirmed believer in its capital doctrines and was assisted along its a religious course of remoral sensibility, and a strong speculative faith ordinarily induces men to go. Probably his ed-ucation was strictly religious through the whole

course of his minority.

I shall make no particular comments on his feigning himself insanc before Achish, the Philistine king:—I have only to say, as I pass along, that such a deceptive transformation of character was not very dignified, whether it comport ter was not very dignified, whether it comport with moral rectitude, true simplicity and godly sincerity, or not. Nor shall I enlarge on his deceit, & studied ambiguity of language and conduct with that unsuspecting king, who had generously allowed him a residence and a city in his kingdom: His making the king believe he had gone out and destroyed his enemies, when he had not, which was a concealed and glossed, as well as a convenient lie; and his pretending all good fidelity in going to fight against Israel:—This last will stand against him, view it which way you will: if he meant not to fight against Israel, as will; if he meant not to fight against Israel, as the king's nobles suspected, he was guilty of covercd falsehood, as well as ingratitude and unman-ly treachery: if he did mean to fight against Israel, it was rebellion against the Lord, and the Lord's people, and a breach of his own oath in favor of israel. the superior sagacity of the lords of the

Philistines, he wassent back, and found Ziklag sacked. One evil leads to another, sin, to mise-ry. For the sake of concealing the truth from ry. For the sake of conceaung the the places the king, he slew all the inhabitants of the places the king, he had made a rode;' and now, those, whither he had made a rode;' and now, who escaped the slaughter, retaliated; sacked the city, killed and carried off the inhabitants of

Ziklag, who suffered by his means.

And who will undertake to reconcile his deceit and falsehood with Abimelech, with the principles of revealed religion? Though some philosophers pretend to justify lying in certain e cases, I am yet totally unprepared to with the views of such casuists. If I fall, accord with the views of such casuists. let me fall with truth. I do not believe that lying, in any case, can be justified on Christian principles, or that it eventually favors the cause "David said to Abimelech, the priest, the king hath commanded me a business, and bath said to me, let no man know any thing of the business whereabout I send thee, and wha I have commanded thee." And asking a sword of the unsuspecting priest, he assigned as the reason why he came without one, "Because the king's business requires haste." Alas! this instance of deceit and falsehood occasioned not on-ly the death of his benefactor, which he, probably, from his own concession afterwards, expected, as Docg was there, but the death of eighty four priests beside! and the utter destruction of

the city they dwelt in. But his history does not stop here. Look at his course with Nabal. In the outset there appears violent and revengeful, if not malicion terminations, impossible for me to reconcile with moral rectitude, or goodness of heart. vid's pretext to obtain donations from Nabal was, that his flocks, herds and herdmen had received no injury from him and his men, but they were a guard and protection against robbers and wild beasts. But what obligation did this lay Nabal under to David, except what arises from the principle of kindness and generosity? But his want of generosity, and his churlish reply to David's messengers, cannot in the least justify his

rash and deadly determinations, not only to take his possessions, but murder Nabal on his own premises, and murder also his whole house, when neither Nabal nor any of his bouse merited at his hand any thing more than slight resentment.—
David's treatment of Nabal's herdmen and flocks in the withspanses shows included a reservoir middle. David's treatment of Nabal's berdmen and flocks in the wilderness, shews indeed a generous mild, if we look at it apart from policy and good management, which it evidently was; but his determination to kill him and all his house, for the small indignity he had received from that rich drunkard, and then take possession of his riches, proves the son of Jesse to be a man of quick resentment, and of revengeful malignity. (Compare Deut. 20: 16. Joshun, 10: 40, and 1 Kings, 15: 29, with 1 Samuel, 35: 22. 1 Kings, 14: 10, and 16: 11, and you will perceive that the singular expression he used to Abigail respecting the house of her husband, meant all that breathed.

Be it the task of another and returned, to rec-

Be it the task of another and rost mine, to rec-oncile all this with the principles of our holy re-ligion, or advocate the character of David at this time as being a man of piety, acting under the reigning influence of love to God and love to man. I know good men are sometimes left to fall into sin; and "no man liveth and singth not;" but I venture to say, and without fear of contradiction, that such behaviour is a flagrant violation of the law of God, of the common law of human society, and of common decency. And I have no belief that the love of God and holiness now dwelt in

And, further, I apprehend it was not so much to his credit as some may have thought, that his company was composed of low and depraved characters; "Every one that was in dibt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves one that was asconteneed, gathered themselves unto him, and he became captain over them!!—
Perhaps from motives of generosity, or filial kindness, he found an asylum for his father's family in the kingdom of Moab, while he took command of his curious band of 400 volunteers. who made a virtue of necessity, or took a short way to pay their debts, and escape the demands of law and justice. Had they not been men of no moral principle, and become issensible to sentiments of ingenuousness, propriety and religion, they would not have urged David, their more generous captain, to slay, or suffer them to slay, Saul, the Lord's anointed, when in their power,

which would have been a cowardly assassination. It is curious to mark the workings of David's heart, and his subtle turning of things in his own favor, on hearing of the death of Nabal: truly we cannot enter into the interior of his heart any farther than he has laid it open to us. But why did he bless the Lord when he heard of Nabal's death? And why did he attribute his death to wickedness against him? And what had Nabal done against him? He refused to answer the demands of a great beggar, who was at the head of 460 clopers. But it was not the sin of refusing to answer the demand of David, that caused his heart to die within him; no,it was the news of David's hot and furious decrees against him, and his innecess described. This was what caused his heart to die within him, & become as a stone; the Lord smote him, indeed; that he died, for he was a wicked, intemperate man; but not for the cause assigned by David's insinuation; he wanted some pretext grounded on something divine, to obtain Abigail, and her treasures. DECISION.

[To be Concluded.1

For the Recorder and Telegraph. What relation do baptized children bear to the The church is far from having definite and

The church is far from having definite and settled views of this subject and it needs frequent discussion. Perhaps the following remarks may help in the survey of it. I shall take the common ground—that these children are members of the church. They are baptized into the name [or family] of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. In this ordinance we declare them, and God acknowledges them members of his visible family. They are not members of a particular branch of the church, capable of performing the duties and exercising the functions of active members. But they are members of the church general. Baptism in no case entitles to membership of a particular church. That relation is formed by a covenant with that particular body.

Infants become members of the general church, not by covenanting themselves, but by being covenanted about. And what does the covenant of their parents about them imply? The terms of the covenant as it respects adults are, I will be their God, and they shall be my people. The parents engage for themselves to be God's people, and the same thing they engage for their children. They engage that they shall be holy; that is, that all the power which they can exert to this end, shall be exerted. The parent, so to speak, transfers the child from his own family & authority, to the family and authority of Christ by indentures. And the child is to all intents and purposes bound to God. In the minority of the child the nature of the parental relation gives the parent the right to bind the child, and to corner the parent to discover the parent to the pare enant with a third person respecting him; to dis-pose of his services, to engage that he shall per-form certain duties and conditions, for certain rewards. In the case of infant baptism, the parent signs indentures, engaging that the child shall be the Lord's, making a transfer of his right to him, covenanting to consider it as his, to educate it for him, and to exert every influence to promote its salvation. Standing as he does, in the infancy of the child, at the spring of all the influences that give shape to the future character, he becomes in a sense the voucher for character of the child. And the child being unable to covenant for himself, this covenant made by the only person who is authorized to act for him, is as effectual in introducing him into the family of Christ as though he in adult years had made it himself.

Does the question arise in any mind, whether God authorises the father thus to represent the child? We refer him to that appointment by which Adam was made the representative of his children, in such a way that his conduct influenced their moral characters; and to that constitution of things by which God visits the injquities of the fathers upon the children. And we would inquire how many causes are at work to convey the moral likeness of the father down to the son. Is it not proper that God, knowing that such a connexion of character exists, and that the father has such an influence in shaping the destinies of the son, should make these desti-

nies the subject of a covenant? Agreeably to this constitution of things, the parent, when he dedicates his child to God, engages if possible, to impart to him a holy character. And on the faith of this engagement the child is acknowledged as one of the visible family of

God has covenanted to make special displays of renewing grace, and the others are left to the hope of the scattered exertions of uncovenanted mercy. This is a difference which has been fully exemplified by experience in revivals of religion.

The relation then which baptized children hear to the church considered in revivals of the church considered in revital force.

The relation then which baptized children bear to the church, considered in point of fact, is that of real members of the church; considered in respect to the good that comes from it, it increases the probability that the children will experience the sanctifying influences of the Spirit. It does not follow, because infants are members of the church, that they are entitled to all the privileges of the church. They are members of a civil community, but this membership does not entitle them to privileges which they cannot enjoy; the privileges for instance of voring, or of being chosen to office. And on this ground the question admits of easy solution, whether children in any case have a right to come to the Lord's table. They are incapable of discerning the Lord's body in the ordinance, and of course it can be no privilege to them. And

of course it can be no privilege to them. And the same may be said of them after adult years, if they do not become renewed by the Spirit of God; for while unrenewed they are incapable of being benefitted by the ordinance. But supposing they give evidence of being real Christians, but have not taken the covenant upon them, have they then a right to this ordinance? They have not, because what they now do, they do as intelligent agents, and of course on their own responsibility. And if we regard them as acting on their own responsibility, we must require them of their own will voluntarily to assume the re-sponsibilities of the covenant. They have not been covenanted about in any sense which can exclude the necessity of an expression of their own will in relation to the covenant, and it is not own will in relation to the covenant, and it is not reasonable that they should in the exercise of their own will, partake of the children's bread till they have voluntarily acknowledged their connexton with the family.

But suppose the baptized person proves a notorious sinner, after adult years, is he to be excommunicated? I answer, No; because excommunication in this case is impossible. Baptized persons have indeed broken expensat with God.

munication in this case is impossible. Baptized persons have indeed broken covenant with God, but not with man. For their mere baptism brought them into no covenant with men, because it united them with no branch of the church. And God by the constitution of the church, has not put it into the power of men to punish a breach of a covenant, which is not made with some particular branch of the church. To pass sentence on a person who belongs to the general church, and not to any branch of the church, the whole church must be called together; because no part has a jurisdiction over him; entires, the whole charten must be cannot logerine; because no part has a jurisdiction over him; but this is impossible, and of course excommunication is impossible.

Nor is this want of excommunicating power in

the churches, a defect in the church constitution. It does not restrict the power of the church where power is needed. For all the purposes of excommunication are accomplished, in the voluntary withdrawal of the baptized persons, from communion with the church, at the time when the control of the church over them ceases; that

the control of the church over them ceases, that is, when their minority ceases.

Thus, Messrs. Editors, I have given you my views on this subject, and should you think these remarks worthy of a place in your columns, I may hereafter give you my views of the duties resulting from this relation, which baptized children hold to the church. I have written not so much with an expectation of satisfactorily clucimuch with an expectation of satisfactorily elucidating the subject nyself, as with a design to continue the discussion, which has been opened by another pen, till it engages the attention of other correspondents, and finds a more full illus-tration. For I believe the difference between us and the anti-pedobaptists, is to be settled more by illustration, than argument. It arises not so much for want of arguments to prove that infants have a relation to the church, as from our not having satisfactorily told what that relation is.

TRACT DEPARTMENT.

TIMOTHEUS.

From the American Tract Magazine From a Clergyman in St. Augustine, Florida. Sept. 27, 1827.

Dear Sir-About a year since I received from

the American Tract Society 10,000 pages of Tracts, for distribution in St. Augustine, and the Eastern part of this Territory. I have now to report, that they have been distributed many times over They have been sent in various directions, re turned after a perusal, and again been issued .-- A bundle of them sent out to the St. John's Riv er and distributed among the planters, has, I have eason to believe, been instrumental in preparing the way for the preaching of the Gospel there. They excited the minds of the people, and opened an effectual door for a missionary, whose preaching, by divine co-operation, has, we believe turned some sinners from the evil of their ways and convinced some Catholics of the futility of their ceremonies and the necessity of a spiritual change. The last distribution I made. me Sailors from Key West; they were in part the crew of an English merchantman which was lost, and the remainder belonged to our Navy. Some of them were convicted of sin in this city received the bundle of Tracts as an invaluable egacy, and returned to their station in the West Indies, with every expression of thankfulness.—
Dear Sir—I have constantly applications for Tracts. Will you not speedily send me another, and yet more abundant supply."

PROPLIGATE REFORMED BY MEANS OF A

TRACT.
"The only son of his Mother," says a Lady of Pennsylvania, "and she was a widow," came to reside near us. From correct and moral habits, the youth became under the influence of one old-er in sin, profligate, a Sabbath Breaker, and Pro-fane. "The death of the Modern Freethinker" was sent him, and from that time his bold career in wickedness ended! He is externally reformed, and it remains a wonder what means could have effected so sudden and so great a change.

[From the New-York Tract Magazine-] FAMILY OF A UNIVERSALIST BLESSED BY TRACTS

"In a remote part of this town," writes the Treasurer of an Auxiliary in the northern part of N. York, "lives——, 60 years of age—a Universalist, considerably dissipated, has a large family—all were ignorant of the way of life. A

Universalist occasionally preached at his house. In January last I slipped three or four Tracts in-to a small bundle which he had bought for his to a small bundle which he had bought for his wife. A few weeks afterwards, he saw a parcel of Tracts on my table, and said his family had some of that kind of books, and were well pleased with them. I gave him half a dozen, requesting that, when his family had read them, they should be lent to his neighbours. Yesterday, the nother of the family called at my house—she blessed God that, through the instrumentality of those Tracts principally, her whole family had been awakened to a sense of their lost condition; and that all (except her husband) and three of her neighbours were rejoicing in the hope of parchase. neighbours, were rejoicing in the hope of pardon & eternal life, through the merits of him who died for sinners. I can assure you, Sir, that the pleasure of giving one Tract, followed by such a blessing, is greater than that of hoarding thousands of gold. I would not exchange it for all that Napoleon or Cresus ever enjoyed.

A FRIEND OF TRACTS.

HOME MISSIONS DEPARTMENT.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.

HOME MISSIONS .- NO XXXV Facts.—" The enemies of Evangelical religion in this county (in Ohio) are rousing themselves to a most determined opposition. They are combining and uniting their energies. This is true of the West, generally. I could detail to you a catalogue of facts, which would make the heart of every friend of sinners ache. The Unitarian Associations of the East are pouring in their poison upon us. Their periodicals and Facts .- " The enemies of Fvangelical relitheir poison upon us. Their periodicals and tracts and books are offered in the weekly papers for distribution. We need tracts and books, and above all, the preaching of the gospel, to countered this influence. counteract this influence."

Remark.—This is no more than ought to be ex-pected. If the enemies of evangelical religion pected. If the enemies of evangelical religion are sincere, as doubtless they are, they will strain every nerve to propagate their false faith. Nor, for the sake of truth, is this to be regretted God's purposes were not disappointed, nor watthe deliverance of Israel prevented, though James and Jambres withstood Moses, and other magicians wrought with their enchantments. It is to be lamented, that such an infatuation has seized any portion of our community, and that so fearful results to thousands are to be appreciated.

fearful results to thousands are to be apprehended. But the progress of Truth, so far from being delayed, will be accelerated by these move-ments of the enemy, if the friends of Christ will be proportionably active. Unclean spirits, like frogs, from the mouth of the dragon, and the beast, and the false prophet, are abroad—but they are under the control of Zion's king—and though they succeed in gathering the kings of the earth, and the whole world together to battle against the Lord and his anointed, the result of the conflict is not doubtful.

Poverty of the people in our new settlements.—

"It is little that they can do, were they ever so well disposed, and ardent in their desires for the ministry of reconciliation. They are struggling with the roughness of the wilderness. They are yet in debt for their lands. These debts must be cancelled, or all will be lost, and they left without a home. Many have a young and numerous family to feed and clothe; they are often afflicted with diseases neguliar to new countries. afflicted with diseases peculiar to new countries; they must have medicine, and physicians to pre-scribe. They have many other expenses which are unavoidable; and when these bills are paid from the scanty fund, which they have been able from the scanity fund, which they have been able to raise, from the produce of newly cultivated farms, perhaps they have not a cent left, to give in aid of a cause most dear to their hearts. There are others in the c towns, whose circumstances as to property are more favorable, and most of these are willing to do according to their ability, and are very liberal in their subscriptions for the support of the gospel."

Comment. Brethren! "As ye abound in ev-

Comment. Brethren! "As ye abound in every thing, in faith, and utterance and knowledge, and in all diligence, and in your love" to the ministers of Christ, see that "ye abound also," like the churches of Macedonia "in the riches of your liberality." "I mean not that other men be eased and you burdened; but by an equality, that now at this time your abundance may be a supply for the wants" of those feeble congregations. "and that their shundance may be a supply tions; "and that their abundance may be a supply for your wants" in future generations; "that there may be equality; and that it may prove true, now, as in ancient time, "He that had ga-thered much, had nothing over, and he that had gathered little, had no lack."

Destitution, and Improvement .- " Our county is fifty-five miles long, by about thirty broad; and there is but one settled minister in it beside myself of any denomination. It is true we have one Methodist, and one Baptist preacher a part of the time, and they are zealous men. missionary here last year was very useful. Could you travel over the county, you would see Sab-bath Schools and Bible Classes flourishing, where but lately these institutions were Christians are engaged in doing good, and they are encouraged in the hope that much good will be done by your assistance. Last year you sent us one missionary. This year we ask two. Will you refuse us? Can you refuse us?"

Again; "In the state of Delaware are eighteen organized churches, and but seven settled Pastors, beside one missionary about to be ordained."

These destitute churches need only missionary aid to raise them from their depression, and bring them into vigorous life & action. The New-Castle Presbytery acts as a missionary Society, & can support one missionary—but tenare wanted.

Encouragement. - A Domestic Missionary Society has lately been formed within the borders of Carlisle Presbytery, Penn., and has commenced its operations with spirit. An Agent has been appointed to explore—form auxiliaries and col-lect funds, and his labors have been attended with important results. There are at least ten stations where missionaries could profitably be planted, either to help feeble churches or collect new ones; the deficiency of whose support, the Society is able to meet. S. a.

Devolation .- A minister of St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. writes, "Let this be the centre; take a radius of 25 miles and describe a circle; and I know of but one settled Presbyterian minister, not one Baptist, and scarcely any Methodist itinerants. There are thousands of inhabitants.— There are quite a number of churches; all able and anxious to do something. This multitude, notwithstanding the lamentable destitution, their poverty and wickedness, could resolve to sup-ply their destitute with the written word of God, but they cannot preach it. Can nothing, shall nothing be done?"—Correspondence of A.H.M.S.

and was carried along in a religious course of re-mark and action as steadily and as far, as a clear

THE WAY THE THE

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

CEYLON.

Third annual report of the Central School at Batticotta.

The third document of this kind, drawn up in January 1826, but not received until within a short time, will be interesting to such persons as wish to become acquainted with the plan, and conduct, and real utility of a higher mis ary school among the heathen. [Missionary Herald.

Students .- In the last Report it was stated, that the number of students in the school was 35,& that these were divided into two classes, 18 in the first class, & 17 in the second. Since that Report was written, five have been dismissed from the school and 22 received into it. The present number is 52. Three of the five dismissed, viz. David Yanapragasum, Leonard Woods, and Elias Corneus were members of the first class.

Of the 22 youths received into the school in the

course of the year, three, viz. Codman, Storrs, and Church, were admitted in June lust, and joined the second class. The others, 19 in number, were received on the 21st inst. and are formed into a separate class. The 22 members of the school referred to, were all entered, after a par-ticular examination, from the boarding school at

Tillipally.

The school is examined quarterly by two of the brethren annually appointed for the purpose. -bout ten days

On the thirtieth of September, an annual public examination was held, at which several gen-tlemen from Jaffna, and many natives who under-

stood English, were present.

A public meeting of the Batticotta Tamul Bible Association is held quarterly. On these occasions six or seven members of the school deliver appropriate addresses. This Association is probably one of the remotest branches, or twigs of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It is estab-lished in a parish distinguished above others in the district as being a strong held of heathenism. It is composed of seventy subscribers (including members of the school) all of whom, except ing the two families of the missionaries, were for

merly heathens, or Roman Catholics.

Religious State of the School.—The church members generally, give pleasing evidence that they sincerely believe the Gospel, and sacredly regard its injunctions. One member, however, was suspended from the church for the term of six months; which was subsequently extended to fine: he will probably soon be restored to his for-mer privileges. We have witnessed the best efmer privileges. We have witnessed the fects resulting from church discipline. This ap-

pears to be even more necessary, if possible, in a heathen, than in a Christian country.

In the course of the year, the school has been favored with three seasons of special religious excitement. On these occasions, many have been awakened to a very serious attention to the con-cerns of their souls, and begun in good earnest to seek the Lord. The good impressions of some have been abiding; but those of others have been like the morning cloud, and early dew. During these seasons of special excitement, which usually continue several weeks, it often happens that those who had been previously awakened, but had become comparatively thoughtless, are again aroused, obtain clearer and more impressive views of divine truth, and give satisfactory evidence of genuine conversion. This was the case dence of genuine conversion. This was the case with some of those, who, in the course of the year have been received into the church. Thus the latter as well as the former rain of the Spirit ap-

ced can yield its fruit.

These occasional revivals are most salutary to the members of the church. All who are heartily engaged in the welfare of the missions, becoming actuated by a stronger faith in the promises of God, and by more raised expectations of witnessing still brighter displays of divine grace, redouble their diligence in the good work. This increased diligence and zeal on the part of the students not unfrequently attracts the attention of the surrounding heathen. Some of them are constrained to acknowledge, that these things are true and important; but others "gaze, and admire, and hate the change."

General Remarks .- At the close of this Report it may not be improper to take a general review of the results of another year's operation of the school, and to inquire what has been done towards the accomplishment of the leading objects, for which the school was established. In doing this it will be unnecessary to theorise, or to speak of anticipated advantages; nothing more in sary than to mention matters of fact and of dails

occurrence. The advantages of giving instruction in the school mainly through the medium of the English language, are found to be very great; they are most obvious, both to the pupils and to all acquainted with the state of the school. These advantages

any preceding year.

The members of the school are becoming a very useful medium of communication between the missionaries and the most learned and influential of Hitherto learned natives have stood

very much aloof, and regarded the school with for self-defence they are obliged to be commu

In self-defence they are congen to be communicative with the students, and their views respecting the school are in some respects altered.

The hopeful picty of nearly one half of the members of the school, must be considered as an encouragement of the highest order. It justly demands a tribute of gratitude and praise from all who are interested in the prosperity of the missidered, and in its bearing upon the general objects of the mission. Conclusion .- In carrying forward the object of

the school, it is obvious many difficulties must be encountered and disappointments experienced;much expense must be incurred and many losses sustained;—strenuous efforts must be made, and the patience and perseverance of all concerned be put to the test: some on whom much labor and expense have been bestowed, will probably missed in disgrace and become more wretched than though they had never been received into

But the object of the school is important, and But the object of the sensor is important, and must be accomplished. It is to educate, in the midst of this heathen population, a body of men in all respects qualified to carry forward that system of means, which God has appointed to be system of means, which God has appointed to be used for the conversion of the people. This ob-ject, if accomplished, will to great extent supersede the necessity of sending missionaries from foreign countries, and will, even in accordance with the concessions of the enemies of missions lay a broad foundation for propagating correct principles of science and religior

The difficulties therefore to be encountered the disappointments to be experienced. though numerous, are not worthy to be named in view of the contemplated object.

If the efforts, patience, and perseverance of any who have put their bands to the work, are in danger of failing, they might do well to turn their attention to the patience and perseverance of the first disciples, or rather to Him who shed his blood for the redemption of the world, and commanded his followers to make known his Gospel

to every creature.
The untimely dismission, the increased tem-

poral wretchedness and final ruin of some in the school, to whom for their impentence and unbe-lief, the Gospel may become "a savor of death unto death," are, though common, affecting events, which should excite all concerned to greater diligence and fidelity in the use of means, that every individual in the institution may become a true convert, thoroughly instructed unto the kingdom of heaven, and thus be prepared to go forth as the herald of salvation to his perishing countrymen.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA. The number of Native Female Schools under direction of the Baptist Missionaries at Calcutta and its immediate vienity, is now comprising an agregate of nearly 300 pupils. Two sing an aggregate of nearly 300 pupils. Two of them are termed the Philadelphia and New-York Schools; so called, because the expenses necessary for their establishment, were furnished by indi-

viduals residing in these cities.

The Philadelphia School, situated a little beyond Doorgapoore, was commenced in July last, and contains 30 pupils, all of whom are making

pleasing progress.

'The New-York School, situated at Coriya, is under the care of an attentive master, and under the care of an attentive master, and con-tains seventeen children. The residents of this neighborhood, occupying a retired spot, are more prejudiced than those whose intercourse with Europeans is more frequent; so much so that three of the children lately left the school, in consequence of the name of Christ being found in the books given them to read. It is gratifying to add, that such difficulties, which used to be so common, have been during the past year confined to this instance; and that notwithstanding them, the children have very greatly improved. The school was formed only ten months ago; yet four papils have learned the whole of Pearson's Spelling Book, and most of Mother and Daugh-

ter, and others are advanced in proportion.

On account of the difficulty of retaining the girls in the schools for the length of time desired, as well as to screen them from the idolatrous practices and vicious habits of their parents, the Missionaries have purchased a site for a Native Female Asylum, designed for the support, educa-tion and clothing, of Native Christian and Heathen Girls. It is to be placed under the care of a Native Christian woman, whose conduct is very consistent with her profession. Any person in Europe, America or India, who may pay 824 an-nually for the support of a child in the Institution, is entitled to give to such child whatever name he may direct.

From the Missionary Herald. THE MISSION PRESS AT MALTA.

Arabic and Armenian Types provided by Mr. King Just before Mr. King's departure from Syria The American Missionaries held a consultation on the importance of procuring founts of Arabic and Armenian types for the use of the mission. As all were united in the opinion that they ought to be obtained with as little delay as possible, Mr. King was requested to take measures while in Europe, on his return to his native country, for securing the kind of types that were best suit

ed to the people of the East.

In a letter addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, from Liverpool in July, Mr. King describes his proceedings in relation to this business, and their very satisfactory results.

On arriving in England, Mr. King mentioned

to several gentlemen what had been done in Paris, for procuring the Armenian types, and stated resation the importance of

fount of Arabic types.

A spontaneous and liberal contribution was the result; and among the contributors we perceive the names of some of the most distinguished philanthropists and benefactors of the age. The publication of remarks made by Mr. King on one of the donors, who has endeared herself scarcely less to the Christian community of this country than to that of her native land, will be deemed

"The five pounds which I received from Mrs. Hannah More, I consider as a very precious donation. Being pressed for time, I spent only one day with her, though she repeatedly urged me to remain with her another. Her place of residence called Barley Wood, is quite enchanting. A-mong other things which there interested me. several large trees, which I was told her

own hands had planted.

"She herself, like the olive, flourishes in old age.
She is now in her eighty third year; yet possess, in a very great degree, the cheerfulness and vivacity of youth. As I took leave of her, I began to express a wish that her life might be pro-longed, but she checked me, saying, "Do not wish me that!"

The contributions made in France and Eng. land for the Armenian and Arabic types were \$720 40. As this sum was sufficient to purchase the 2 founts, Mr. King ordered them, previous to his embarkation for this country. The Armenian types were to be cast in Paris: the Arabic in

A printing press for the Armenian language the gift of a benevolent individual, was forwarded from this country to Malta, some months since.

LIGHT IN TURKEY. The following remarks were made by Mr. Hartley, while residing in Constantinople.

With regard to missionary procedings in general, we may consider them encouraging. Nu-merous opportunities present themselves of in-structing individuals in the truths of religion; and I fully expect to be employed in this manner the whole summer. These opportunities are more frequent among the Greeks, than any other body: but I am happy to inform you that the deer is opening for us among Roman Catholics also, and that our books are received by many of them that our books are received by many of them with eagerness. It is also worthy of remark, that those very books which are in most direct their Church are received with the greatest pleasure; such, for an example, as "Popery a novelty"—Tillotson against Transubstantiation-Tillotson on the Necessity of Reading the Scriptures-"Andrew Dunn," &c. I ardently long for full and separate works against each of the principal tenets of popery: these books not only open men's understandings on their own pecaliar subject, but they induce them to study ooks more readily on the experimental doctrines of Christianity. I also hear that the inquiry has been made amongst Roman Catholics, "Why do not the Protestants open a regular church in Pera? Turks, Jews, Greeks, Latins, all have their respective places of worship-why not the Protestants?"—the meaning was, a church for

the natives of the country.

These and other circumstances indicate that light is spreading. Wherever, indeed I go in the East, I find persons who are beginning to secure the secure of into the errors of their different communions. I would not, however, have it understood that men are to be met with in these countries who know yet what it is to count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord. I have a most encouraging conviction that such characters will ere long be found: but too ma ny, alas! we met with, who while they abandon the yoke of popery do not abandon the service of sin; and that gigantic fortress, which Satan has been erecting and fortifying for so many a-ges in the East, will not fall without a tremen-

I hear at intervals, of different Jows, who appear to believe in the Messiah: they are, howev-

er, so closely watched, that it is almost impossi-ble to have intercourse with them. A Jew can-not call once upon a missionary, without danger of the severest punishment.

OBITUARY

From the Portland Mirror. LAST SAYINGS OF DR PAYSON,

One Sabbath morning, which he supposed would be his last on earth, the first words he uttered on awaking, were—"I am going to mount Zion, to the city of the living God, to the heavely large land an investment of the city of the living God, to the heavely large land an investment of the living God, to the heavely large land an investment of the living God, to the heavely large land to the living God, to the heavely large land to the large la enly Jerusalem, to an innumerable company of angels," &c. Hebrews 12: 22-24.-"Last night I had a clear full view of death as the King of terrors; how he comes and crowds the poor sin-ner to the very verge of the precipice of destruc-tion, and then pushes him down headlong. But I felt that I had nothing to do with that; and I loved to sit like an infant at the feet of Christ. who has saved me from this fate. And now death was disarmed of all its terrors; all he could do would be to touch me, and let my soul loose to go to my Savior."

To some visiters, who were living without the

ope of the gospel he talked with great earnest-

"It has often been said, that people who have been into the other-world cannot come back to tell us what they have seen; but I am so near the eternal world, that I can see almost as clearly as if I were there and I see enough to satisfy myself at least of the truth of religion; so that I do not know that should feel at all surer, if I had been really there. It is always interesting to see eople in a situation, in which we know we must be shortly placed ourselves, and we all know that we must die. And to see a poor creature, when, after an alternation of hopes and fears, he finds that his disease is mortal, and death comes to tear him away from every thing he loves, and crowds, and crowds him to the very edge of the precipice, and at last pushes him down headlong is, east into an unknown world, wit no friend, no Saviour to receive him!-O, how different is this from the state of a man who is prepared to die! He is not obliged to be crowdreluctantly along; but the other world comes like a great magnet to draw him away from this. and he knows that he is going to enjoy—and not only knows, but begins to taste it—perfect happi-ness, forever and ever, forever and ever!—Even now, God is in this room; I see Him-O, how unspeakably glorious and lovely does he appear! worthy of ten thousand, thousand hearts, if we had them. He is present, and hears me pleading with the creatures whom he has made, whom he preserves and loads with blessings, to love Him. And, O, how terrible does it look to me, to sin against this God, to set up our wills in opposition to his, to worship and love ourselves better than him; and when we wake in the morning, instead of thinking, 'now what shall I do to please my God to-day,' toinquire, 'what shall I do to please myself to-day?!" After a short pause he contin-ued-" It makes my blood run cold to think, how inexpressibly miserable I should now be without religion—to lie here, and see myself tottering on the verge of destruction—O; I should be distrac-And when I see my fellow creatures liable every moment to be in this state, I am in an agony for them, that they may save themselves before When people repent they begin to see God's infinite perfections, how amiable and glorious he is, and the heart relents and mouras, that it has treated him so ungratefully.

"Suppose we should hear the sound of a man's voice pleading earnestly with some one, but could not distinguish the words, and we should inquire, 'What's that man pleading for so car-nestly?'—O, he is only pleading with him to love his God, his Savjor, his Benefactor and Preser-ting with him not to throw ver-He is only pleading with him not to throw away his immortal soul, not to pull down everlasting wretchedness upon his own head. He is only persuading him to avoid everlasting misery, and accept everlasting happiness. 'Is it possible,' we should exclaim, that any persuasion can be necessary for this?' O, my friends, do, do love this glorios Being-do seek for the salvation of vour immortal souls .- Hear the voice of your dying minister, while he entreats you to care for you

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 16, 1927

[COMMUNICATION.]

Conference of the Evangelical Congregational Churches, of Boston and the vicinity.

The first semi-annual meeting of this Conference, was eld in Roston, Nov. 9, 1826. The second at Newton, May 2, 1827. The third in Boston, Nov. 8, 1827. The first meeting was productive of much good, as ap-

peared by the reports made at the second, and the reports of the third meeting are still more cheering, and call for humble praise to God. Nineteen churches are connected with this Conferen iz: Green-street, Hanover, Old South, Union, Park-street,

Salem, and Pine-street churches in Boston-let and 2nd churches in Newton, 1st church in Cambridge, church in Needham, lat church and south church in Dedham, 1st hurch in Charlestown, church in Medford, Trinitarian shurch in Waltham, church in South Boston, church in Brighton, church in Cambridge-port.

Of these churches, four have been organized since the last meeting of the conference, and are yet without pasters, viz. Salem and Pine-street, Boston; and the churches in Brighton and Cambridge-port.

One other is vacant, vis. that in South Boston. But there is a prospect of the speedy settlement of the Rev. J H. Fairchild, as paster over this church.

The other churches have pastors, and enjoy the usual means of grace. The state of Bible Classes, Bible Lee tures, Sabbath Schools, prayer meetings, and benevulent sociations of various kinds, is encouraging.

In estimating the state of the evangelical churches, resented at this conference, we are to look at the operations of the Holy Spirit, in giving power to the truth, not only as exhibited in revivals, but as exerted in producing holy enterprise among Christians, and in rectifying public sentiment. Viewing the subject in this light, ther thing to encourage, and nothing to dishearten the friends Christ.

For the union existing among ministers and churches, we should render unceasing thanks to God. Oreat additions have also been made to the churches, indicating the powerful operation and continued presence of the floly Spirit.

The fact that two new churches have been organized in Boston, with so much unanimity of feeling among all the churches, and that two houses of worship are now nearly apleted for their reception, is another pleasing indicaon of the present agency of the Holy Spirit. For alhough we should deeply feel our deficiencies, as it regards faith, and self denial and benevolence, when we look at the example of our Saviour, yet we should not thank God as we ought, did we not gratefully acknowledge that had it not been for him, we should have looked in vain for that berality, and faith and self-denial which have been manifested by the churches during the progress of this enter-What are we, O God, that we should be able to of er so willingly after this sort. For all things come of thee, and of thine own have we given thee. The formation o he new churches at Cambridge-port, and Brighton, also ndicates the powerful agency of God, for, cast the eye back, and see what was the aspect of those fields but a short time ice, and we may well exclaim, ' what bath God wrought. Nor should we in estimating the power of moral causes

overlook changes in public sentiment; for this, though inal powers, independent of the agency of the Hely Spirit; and even he works by this.

Is there then no advance in this respect among the friends of evangelical truth? When was there ever more sourage, and less wavering, since the days when the enene in to lay waste the heritage of God! And, although we know that great moral power is still arrayed against the truth, yet when has there ever been more inquiry among the thinking part of the community, and less ease among the friends of error? Who that is accustomed to notice the signs of a consciousness of a declining cause, can mistake the import of that bitterness and invective and even falsehood, which more and more abound? Are men ever angry because of prosperity. Or does the cause of truth lean on pillars of falsehood? The Bible explains this phoenomenon. Then were they in great fear, for God is in the generation of the righteous.

We desire not to indulge vain glory. We deserve nothing. Let God alone be praised. But how can we praise him for his mighty deeds if they are not rehearsed and appreciated? We know that what is common, ceases almost to attract notice, or to excite gratitude. And we fea lest the very greatness and frequency of our mercies should in this case, lead us to withhold from God, the tribute of grateful praise which he so richly deserves; for sure we are that the records of the past, since God began the present work of grace, exhibit a succession of divine interpositions in behalf of our churches altogether unparalleled, in our experience. And if we do not praise our Saviour is he thus comes among us in triumph, even the stones of the street

As it regards the future, we should look to God alone But without faith, it is impossible to please him. And surely there is in God, and in the past course of his provience, ample ground for faith. We need fear nothing but pride, and its invariable attendants ingratitude and a disposition to rest from labor when enough has been done to satisfy a desire of reputation, or to remove the fear of danger. If any have labored from such motives, they will find themselves strongly tempted to relax their efforts, and to est in self complaisant satisfaction.

But those who labor for Christ, and for the redemption o uls, will thank God and take courage, and humble themselves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt them. They will see that we need, as much, and more than ever, the presence of the Holy Spirit. And, as humility and a sense of our wants increase, so will the fulness God arise before the mind, and faith and effort, unceasing effort, will result. Let us not tempt God, nor limit the Holy One of Israel. Nothing is too great for him to bestow. nothing too great for us to ask, if we are clothed with humility, and ask it in the name of Christ. Let us pray without ceasing that this work may advance, till the victory of truth is complete, and the whole city and country hall become as the garden of the Lord.

The exercises of the afternoon were deeply interesting, & we trust profitable. We would particularly notice, in clos ing, that a vote was passed to take up a contribution at every meeting of this conference, in behalf of the Massache setts Domestic Missionary Society. A collection was taken up, of course without previous notice; yet it exceeded \$80. We hope that all other conferences in the State will perceive the desirableness of such a measure. strong ought always to help the weak; but especially when they meet to commemorate the gifts of God to them, should they imitate his diffusive benevolence.

A vote was also passed recommending the speedy adoption of special measures in the several churches to produce, by the divine blessing, greater interest and activity in proting a revival of religion. It ought to be remembered that the prayer of faith, is the prayer of action.

Delegates from the Norfolk Conference were present, giv ing an encouraging account of the state of religion among their churches, adverting especially to the beneficial results of the last meeting of that Conference.

A Delegation was sent by the Old Colony Conference but was providentially prevented from arriving in season to make report. We understand however that since their ast meeting, the prospects of their churches are more en

We trust that a new spirit will soon pervade all the churches of the state, even the spirit of power, and of love and of a sound mind-and that we may at length more than ealize our highest hopes. But if God is to give his churches victory and rest, they need great humility, or they cannot bear it. The spirit of the 8th and 9th chapters of Deu eronomy ought to be deeply inwrought into every Christian's mind. For this land we trust is to become a land of rest for the Church of God. In these chapters and in other parts of this book, and in the Psalms which relate to the early history of the Jewish Church, especially the 78th, the Sist, the 105th, 106th, the 107th and 118th, Christians will see, as in a glass, what God loves in his people, and what he abhors. They will learn, on the one hand, to comnemorate all the mighty works of God, as an inducement to bound in gratitude, humility, faith and labors of love. They will learn to enlarge their desires and to avoid tempting God, and limiting the Holy One of Israel by unbelief,

and fear and forgetfulness of his mighty deeds of old. They will also see that God utterly abhors pride and vain glory, worldliness and lukewarmness. They who love their noney, and their ease, and the world, and would yet be leemed good soldiers of the God of Israel, are a people that him to anger continually to his face-they are a noke in his nose-a fire that burneth all the day. Let all such read the story of Achan-and ponder the import of the curse of God on Morez. And let us all remember that these things were written for our admonition-& take heed.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

The following table is copied from the Christian Advo cate & Journal, which obtained it from the Minutes of the British Conference, held in Manchester, July 25th. Number of members now in Great Britam, Ditto in Ireland, Ditto in Foreign Stations,

Under the care of the British and Irish Conferences, Under the care of the American Conferences,

in 1827.
Total number of Members in the Wesleyan
Methodist Societies throughout the world,
exclusive of regular travelling preachers, who
are statedly employed in the work of the are statedly employed and supernumerary and superanumerary and supernumerary and superanumerary and superanumeted peranumerary and superanumerary and superanumerary and Superanumated, 676.72

Regular Preachers stationed in the circuits, Supernumerary and superannuated preachers, In the Foreign Stations, Regular Preachers and Assistant Mis

contain Frederices and Assistant Maintenances now actually on the List, (besides the twenty one Missionaries employed in Iroland, and a considerable number who are to be appointed to the vacant Foreign Stations as suon as possible,)
Supernumerary and superannuated preachers,

the American Connexion in 1826, Regular Preachers in Circuits and Mis-sionaries to the Indians, Supernumerary and superannuated, Total throughout the world, Hesides these, there are supposed to b

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

The Rev. Mr. Wilbur closed his course of Astron ectures in this city, a few days since; and we take the iberty to bespeak for them the assiduous attention of the friends of science and religion, wherever he shall deliver them in future. His illuminated diagrams, for illustrating

addition to the apparatus commonly used in te tronomy, and render the science more intelligible

THEATRES

A warm friend to theatrical exhibitions, who w the D. Advertiser, passes the following censure on one plays lately enacted. We have observed somethi kind several times in the Boston papers, since the eal season commenced. The admirers of this amusement have really a hard task. "Ve scenity" are objectionable to "gentlemen of refin education ;" and yet they must be admitted, or other es will not be gratified, and the stage must fall

of We ourselves know little of plays—and, of the and birth-time of Love a la Mode, we are equally in the weblieve, that no gentleman, who witness performance of that afterpiece on Friday erening in all street, would again permit ladies whose conditions. ence, to attend its representation by the s. This fault is of course confined to a farces, and their feeble lun cannot be feared or found when gentlemen of and education grace our boards."

LITERARY

Pastor's Sketch Book .- We have just receive a new work with the above title. It is a reprin by John P. Haven, of New-York, from an En lish copy. The volume is executed in a neat style, and in fine taste.—Of the content have fauch to say, which we cannot now subsite As the name of the book would lead the reader conclude, the volume consists of sketches of teresting events which have occurred in the course of pastoral duty. The pieces are shound highly captivating, and we can confident them, as faithful narratives. Such publication furnish a very heavy many many faithful narratives. furnish a very happy means of rescuing for livion affecting occurrences which trans in the history of almost every minister. ces composing this volume were first in the Congregational Magazine, and as lected, make something more than two he pages. Many of our readers will recoll account of a travelling preacher, who course of a few days, met with three ind who hoped they had received saving ber his addresses to them in their childhood, n 20 years before. That is contained in the We hope soon to publish one shorts as a specimen.

Rev. Carlos Wilcox.—Proposals have been sued by Mr. Edward Hopkins, of Hartford, publish a volume, entitled, "Remains of the Rev. Carlos Wilcox, with a Memoir of his Life." The volume will contain a Biographical sk of the author—the first Book of the Age of Be olence, with some extracts from the unfinish Books—a Poem, before the Phi Beta Kappa ciety,-and fifteen or twenty of his selemons;-the whole comprising from 400 to 4 pages, octavo. Price to subscribers, \$2, 25, b

Sermons of Dr. Payson .- The Christian Mir or announces, that the friends of the late Dr. Payson propose to publish a series of his di courses, with a sketch of his life and characte His "last sayings," some of which have appear in that paper, w templated work. will now be reserved for the con

National Preacher.—The Herald states, the Mr. Dickenson published Dr. Griffin's sermed preached last year before the Board, in the tional Preacher, presented them gratuitous pies, and reimbursed the expense of theed published by them. This year he has offere circulate 10.000 copies of Dr. Beecher'sands the Board 4000 more. The number of suber bers to the Preacher is about 7000.

Christian Neighbor .- A small sheet with this title has been issued at Gloucester, Ms. as as men of a proposed weekly paper. It is principally devoted to practical religion.

BASCOM'S PENMANSHIP.

This work contains a "System of Penmanship and Writing-Book combined." It is merely four writing bo of the usual size, ruled for different hands, and each taining two pages of copy-plates, those to be used in book. The covers contain rules and directions, which udicious and valuable. The arrangement is such, that the essons increase in difficulty, as the learner adva improvement. There is a great saving of paper by those books; for there is very little left blank when books are written ont, though there is no cla ters or lines. And the books are cheap; for they are valuable as the common writing books of the same though they contain a complete set of rules and copy-pla n addition. This work will be favorable to emulation schools, for the writers will be divided into four cha according to the books; and a whole class will be pursu the same system at the same time, and under simils vantage. We recommend these writing books, as decide ly the best we have seen

The Teacher's Guide .- A valuable work which has ablished twice a month, during the present year, at Por land, will hereafter be published both at Portland and Bo ton. Mr. J. L. Parkhurst is the editor. It will be it ed once a month, at §1, a year in advance.

RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE,

Or Spirit of the Foreign Theological Journals & Revit Published every menth by E. LITTELL, Philadelphia at Six Dollars a year in advance.

The first number of this work, which has been advertised not noticed in the Recorder & Telegraph, has just come hand. It contains 96 pages, close print. The meeten execution is good; and, so far as we can judge by a curse; survey, its contents will not disappoint the espectation which have been raised.

which have been raised.

CONTENTS.—A Sabbath in the country; from the Sit and Manners of the Age. The Vale of Tens little same. The Albigeness; from the Amulat. Heat from the Spirit and Manners of the Age. Course of Freigidess of Worldly Nien nanat Religion; from the Christ stilling the Tempest; from the Amulat. Reset than Observer. The Bell at Sen; from the Amulat. Reformation in Ireland; from the Electic Review. of the Confessions of a Gamester; for view of the Confessions of a Gamester; From the Cobserver. The Pascinal Moon; From the Spiriton ners of the Age. Memoir of Mrs. Maria Califo the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine. Religion in my; from the Eelectic Review. Messiah's Adventhe Amsiel. Amusements; from the Spirit and of the Age. On Meditation; from the Christian Experiments, "Name Paratus;" from the same. On Conversation; from Notices of New Publications.—Interesting Sfrom the Sacred Volume illustrated and improved the Excellence of Divine Revealing, and the Pasc. Paratus, From the state.

Notices of New Publications.—Interesting Narrain from the Sacred Volume illustrated and improved sheet the Excellence of Divine Revelation, and the Practica States of The Religion. Babylan destreyed: or, the lises of the Empire of Assyria; compiled from Rellin, Polani and other Authorities. Map, illustrating the Tracks the Apostle Paul, constructed from the design of the Latin of Rellin, Paratus and Interpretation; translated from the Latin of Divine Apostle Paul, constructed from the Latin of Divine Apostle Paul, and Morus; and accompanied with San Keil, Beck, and Morus; and accompanied with San The Lives of Clemens Romanus, spatius and Polori The Harbingers of the Refermation. Life of Ulnesh inglines, the Swiss Reformer. The Morning of the Edit Church. Barrillai, the Gileadite; or, Consideration Old Age; addressed to the Old and Young. The Gallonian Church is the Mortan times. Eighteen Short Essays on Pract at the Ministry of the Word. Miscellanies relained to Modern times. Eighteen Short Essays on Pract at the Ministry of the Word. Miscellanies relained to Modern times. Eighteen Short Essays on Pract at the Ministry of the Word. Miscellanies relained to Modern times. Eighteen Short Essays on Pract at the Ministry of the Word. Miscellanies relained to Modern times. Eighteen Short Essays on Pract at the Ministry of the Word. Miscellanies relained to Modern times. Eighteen Short Essays on Pract at the Ministry of the Word. Miscellanies relained to Modern times. Eighteen Short Essays on Pract at the Ministry of the Word. Miscellanies relained to Modern times. Eighteen Short Essays on Pract at the Ministry of the Word. Miscellanies relained to Modern times. High Ministry of the Christian Church—Hurital and Resurrection of the Notes and Century—Station of the Notes and Century—Station of the Notes and Century —Station of the Notes and Century — Religion of the Notes and Century — Re

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Nations—Narrative of a Mission to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.—Apology for the Waldenses—History of England—Second part of the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield's Recensio Synoptica Annotationes Sacrae—Memoir relative to the Operations of the Serampore Missionaries—Works preparing for publication, and in the press.

new system.

E. T. Englesby, Esq. has come forward with a gift of land in the midst of the town of Burlington, for the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of the State of Vernout.

Boston Mechanics' Institution .- A course of lectus

Medical Lectures .- The two rival colleges of Nev York opened courses of medical lectures hat week, on the same day. In the Barclay-street College the lecture was by Dr. J. A. Smith; in the Rutgers College; by Dr. Hosat-

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Upper Canada .- The Dissenters in Canad say, that Dr. Strachan omitted the names of the say, that Dr. Strachan control that of that pro-preachers, in the ecclesiastical chart of that pro-vince, from which we took the total numbers in vince, from which we took the total numbers in vince, from which we took the total numbers in

denomination a few weeks since.

corrected list gives the names of 6 ministers of the Church of Scotland instead of 2; and 12

Presbyterians where he had not mentioned one.

The Pictou, N. S. Sabbath School Society, in February last, reported 75 schools, 185 teachers, and pupils 2208. The increase on the preceding year had been 20 schools, 60 teachers, and 501 pupils. The scholars who were "in the practice of proving scriptural doctrines" were 278. The adults who attended were 279. The several libraries contained 2003 volumes; and the committee had circulated by sales and docations.

mittee had circulated by sales and donations 6950 volumes, including catechisms. This Society embraces several auxiliaries of Pictou and

Kentucky .- The recent meeting of the Syne

of Kentucky at Danville, and that of the W Lexington Presbytery at Nicholasville, are men

tioned as having been very solemn, and peculiar-

ly blessed. The former gave a new impulse to the

revival in Danville and its college; which revival had been going on in some degree for eighteen

months, though lately it had declined in a mea-sure. The special influences of the Spirit have

also descended on the churches of Harrodsburg,

New Providence, Paint Lick, Silver Creek, Buf-

New Providence, Paint Lick, Silver Creek, Bul-falo Spring, Hanging Fork, Lebanon, Spring-field, and Harmony, all within the bounds of Transylvania Presbytery. Other congregations and Presbyteries have also been blessed in a less degree; and the Synod believe, that the power of the Spirit has been increasing within their bounds for several years, and was greatest during

Revival at Beach Island, S. C .- The Rev. N

Hoyt has published in the Charleston Obsever a detailed account of a Revival of Religion at Beach Island, S. C. The following paragraph

gives the result:
"There are 37 or 38 who have indulged a hope

that they have passed from death unto life, dur-ing this work. Among these there are 18 or 19 heads of families, males and females. Our Sun-day School has been peculiarly blessed. Both of

and 5 of our largest scholars, are among the hope-ful subjects of the revival. Formerly, according

to the best of my knowledge, there were but two

families in the congregation in which family wor-

ship was regularly attended; and now, I believe, there are 10 or 12 families that avail themselves

of that precious privilege. There are several yet seriously inquiring the way to Zion; and a

few of these have been solemnly impressed from an early period in the revival. The 2nd Sabbath

in Aug. was the most interesting day ever known in this place. On that day, the Rev. S. S. D. assisted me in organizing a Presbyterian Church.

The candidates having been previously examinchief a member of a church before,"

Presbytery of Winchester, Va. met at Wood-stock, Oct. 16th. Sermon by Rev. James Black. In imitation of the General Assembly at their ses-sion last May, the Presbytery devoted half a day

to united prayer, praise and exhortation. It now consists of twelve members, has under its

care six licentiates, two candidates, and two a-lumni. The cheering news was not heard from any of the churches, that religion was in a flour-

Synod of Pitisburgh .- This body, like the

General Assembly, spent part of a day at their late sessions in special prayer.—The Western Missionary Society which is connected with this

synod, collected but \$245, 52 during the year preceding the 20th of October last. From the

presbyterial reports it appears, that the Synod of Pittsburgh is composed of 7 Presbyteries, which contain 99 ordained ministers, and have under their care 155 congregations, 7 licentiates and 9 candidates.

Synod of North Carolina. - This body reports

considerable additions to the churches during the year past, and a pleasing increase of attention to

ivine things. They recommend the formation f Sunday School Unions, for every county in the

erful consideration, the example of Monroe county, N. Y. and Nassau Hall, N. J. in favor of the

Synod of New Jersey .- The report of the

state of religion informs : that since the last

meeting, the influences of the Spirit have de-scended on some of the churches within the bounds of the Presbyteries of Susquehannah.

Newton, and Newark. In the Congregation of Pleasant Grove, in the Presbytery of Newton, more than twenty souls have in the judgment of charity keep.

charity, been converted to God. And in the con-

regations of Frankford & N. Hardiston, in the

cious influences, however have been chiefly im

ted to the congregations within the bounds of

he Presbytery of New Brunswick. God's peo-he have been humbled and quickened, and stout

arted transgressors made to bow at the foot of

een twenty and forty, as the fruits of this gra-

is season of refreshing, have become reconcil

lon City, about fifty; in Trenton 1st. C bout eighty; in Upper and Lower Freehold bout thirty; in Dutch Neck about the same unber; and in the congregation of Cranbury are than seventy. In the last three named

to God. In Lawrenceville, about sixty; in

gregations the work is evidently progressing, d has recently commenced with very encoura-

In Princeton it is believed be-

These

bytery of Newark, about thirty-six.

They also recommend to serious and pray

preceding the 20th of October last.

ishing state.

Bible Cause.

ereign mercy.

Superintendents, 13 or 14 of our Teachers

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The Pictou, N. S. Sabbath School Society, it

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> The Bible in Pennsylvania.—An Agent of the delphian hadelphian B. S. has visited Pittsburgh, to so-the aid of Christians there in fulfilling their dge, to supply all the destitute within the

State in three years. The Board of the three Bible Societies of Pittsburgh met, and severally passed resolutions, approving of the enterprize of the Philadelphia Society, promising their assistance, and appointing members or representatives of their respective bodies, to constitute a general committee of arrangement and operation. This committee has met, and passed resolutions for exploring and supplying Alleghany county, and for opening a correspondence with other Bible Societies, and with the friends of religion where no such Societies exist, in order that prompt and efficient measures may be taken to ascertain and supply the wants of all the western counties of the State.—[Pittsburgh Rec. State in three years. The Board of the three paring for publication, and in the press.

Yale College.—The Intelligencer says that the new class amounts to 80, and the entire accessions to the academical classes not less than 100; making the whole number of under graduates 335. The Theological Department has increased very rapidly, and has about 60 students; the Law School 22; the Medical College 90.

The School Committee of Portsmouth have established two additional female schools, intended for those girls who are too far advanced for the primary school and not far enough for the High School. The only additional expense incurred by the town, is the rest of a room. The Journal says, "This may be considered as the first fruits of the new system."

Young Men's Bible Society, New York. Treasurer's Report showed an amount of \$785, 56 received during the year, and \$772, 93 expended. Leaving a balance of \$12, 63 in the treasury, and a debt of \$294 due to the Parent Society The debt to the Parent Society, last year, (inclu ded in the above expenditures,) was \$341. The total distributions during the year have been 405 Bibles, and more than 1000 Testaments, principally to Sabbath Schools. An Auxiliary had been formed in Brooklyn, which had raised \$160. At their late public meeting, \$150 were collected, and about 40 annual members, and several for life were added to the Society. About \$600 were also subscribed, on condition that an effort be made to supply every destitute family in the city and county. Making the total collect-ed and subscribed during the evening, \$375.

Bible Cause advancing .- A correspondent of the N. Y. Observer informs, that in Outario county every family is already supplied with a Bible; 401 families which had no part of the Bible, and 110 which had only the New Testament, having been supplied within the last two years. The Counties in this State which we have mentioned as having resolved to supply all their destitute families with the Bible, are Monroe, St. Lawrannes with the Bible, are Morroe, St. Law-rence, Ontario, (which are already supplied,) Onondaga, Rensselaer, Orange, West Chester, Jefferson, Columbia, King's, Queen's and Suffolk, 12: if any of our readers know of other Counties, they will oblige us by giving information.

Cheap Testaments .- The British and Foreign Bible Society, with a view to favor Sabbatt them with Testaments in sheep, at 16 2-3 cents the price at the Depository of the American S. S. Union, is but 15 cents; and half bound, 121-2

cents.

Bible Calechism.—This little work has been translated into the French, German, Spanish, and Indo-Portuguese. It is in progress in Chinete, and is ordered in Modern Greek.

Tracts in New York.—At a late meeting of the Board of the New York city Tract Society, the Reports of district distributing committees showed, that they are active in the duty assigned them, and that their tracts are generally well re-ceived and have a happy effect. Several cases were mentioned, where persons who had refused tracts on the first offer, had afterwards applied for them or received them joyfully. Associations, by the aid of two agents, had been formed in six churches within the preceding mouth, which sub scribed from 20 to 150 dollars each. The simple & efficient plan of distributing tracts by churches, is highly approved. The receipts of the month had been \$490 50.

Tracts .- The Tract cause, says the Philadelphian, is evidently advancing in Pennsylvania, and the neighboring regions south and west. The Synod of Philadelphia, at their late sessions in Harrisburgh, passed a resolution in favour of the Philadelphia Branch, and directed every minister belonging to the Synod to read it to his

congregation.
Western Theological Seminary.—The Direct tors held a meeting at Pittshurgh, Oct. 15th. Dr. Janeway having declined his appointment as Dr. Janeway having declined his appointment as professor of Theology, and the Board having no power to elect a permanent professor, they have appointed Rev. J. Stockton and E. P. Swift, of Alleghany town, to attend to instruction till the General Assembly can make a choice. The first term is to commence November 7th; the 2nd on the 3d Wednesday of April.

Sabbath School Missionaries or Agents.-The American Union has now 13 or more of these Agents employed in forming societies and schools, establishing depositories, &c. This plan was first adopted in the United States; and has been lately adopted in Europe, by the S. S. Society for Ireland, and by that in London.

Sabbath Schools in Bath, Me .- That in the North Parish has had 24 teachers, 126 scholars, average attendance 103. The south school has had 25 teachers, 130 scholars, average attendance 93. In this school, 586 sketches of sacred have been recited, "an exercise pecuiarly interesting and instructive."

Central Union .- A meeting has been held at Albany, attended by gentlemen from Rensselaer Greene, Schenectady, Montgomery and Sarato ga counties, which organized a Central Sabbath chool Union for that part of the State of York. Its field will be very extensive, embra-cing, according to an estimate given by one of the speakers, 150,000 youth. One measure adopted was the appointment of a general Agent for forming schools. The Albany Register says, there will soon be 5 Sabbath School Unions in the State of New York.

The October number of the " Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society" contains a list of 31 persons connected with different communions, who have been ordained and installed between July and October, and of 30 clergymen who within the same period have deceased.

Mr. Potts, an agent of the Board of Education of the General Assembly, has received \$100 each from five gentlemen in Philadelphia; and has gone upon a southern tour.

New York Paplist State Convention .- The Annual Report of the Board was listened to with much interest. Between 60 and 70 Indian children had received instruction in the schools, and more than 160 converts had been baptized by the missionaries, & to thousands of the destitute the gospel had been preached. Evident marks of divine favor had attended the labors of the missionaries, both stationary and travelling The sum raised the last year was near \$5,000 and many calls from the destitue for help, were left without aid. It was resolved to make an effort to raise \$6,000 the coming year, that the spilere of our benevolence might be extended.

Recent Baptisms, mentioned in the Watchman: at Reading, by Mr. Davis 10; at Cambridge 13, who have united with the 1st Baptist church 15, who have united with the 1st Baptist church there; in Boston, by Mr. Sharp, 9; by Mr. Grove-nor, 4; by Mr. Collier, 1, his own son; by Mr. Knowles, 2. The Watchman says, "There is a prospect of an extensive revival in Reading."

The Northern Conference of Churches consist of 8 churches in New Hampshire, and 8 in Vermont. It met at Littleton, N. H. Oct. 9th .of 8 churches in New Hampshire, and 8 in Vermont. It met at Littleton, N. H. Oct. 9th.—
Some churches are destitute of pastors: in many, religion is lamentably low. But powerful revivals have recently commenced in Bath, N. H.

Billiager Correction.—In a Salem Observer says, and the Correction of the Christian Almanas for 1828, just published, the meon will not rise from January 16th, till April 29th." If the Editor will look again, he will find "Moom rises" correctly placed at the top of each column of moon's rising and setting during that period.—Com.

B.

and Danville, Yt. In St. Johnsbury, Yt. also, a revival commenced last summer in a Bible class, and has been extending ever since. Eleven members of the Bible class, and 7 or 8 Universalists are among the converts.

Conference of Middlesex County, Conn.—This body met at Haddam, Oct. 31st. While the Conference was forming, the Church [of Haddam,] were engaged in prayer for a blessing upon them. A relation of the state of religion in 6 churches A relation of the state of religion in a constitution was given in, and then prayer was offered for those churches. Then followed relations from 5 more, and prayer was offered for them. The church publicly renewed their covenant. Revivals in some churches were mentioned.

A letter from Plainfield, Mass, informs us that 40 individuals were to be admitted to the Church last Sabbath; making a total of 65 since the revival commenced. The work is still very inter-

The Foreign Mission Society of Merrimack county, N. H. met at Canterbury, Oct. 18th. they paid over to the treasury of the American Board, last year, \$338 41, a few dollars less than in the year preceding. In one parish where the church consists of 122 members, there are only 36 subscribers; in another of 147 are 22; in another of 150 are 48; in another of 182 are 57

Plan for a permanent Missionary Fund, proposed to the Managers of the Missionary Society of the Reformed Dutch Church by an active member of the Board, and adopted by them. Sept. 17th. He offered to pay down \$500, on condition that other nineteen individuals, should unite with him, in whole, or in shares of \$500; or he would be the fortieth to pay \$250, if thirty-nine others, or thirty-nine other shares would be made up to form a permanent fund, in the course of the present year.

The Subscription at New York.—The Missionary Herald says of the meeting where \$20,000 a year for 5 years was subscribed, that it was believed it would form an era in the progress of evangelical efforts. It was the opinion of not a few, who were present, that the effect of this meeting, & of the unexampled liberality which it was the eccasion of bringing forth would be impressed. was the occasion of bringing forth, would be immediately felt through the land. It will animate missionaries, and operate powerfully to increase their number. It will turn the thoughts of rich men to their obligations, and do much toward forming a new standard for their efforts; and, in those various ways, may exert an influence greater than can now be forseeen, or conceived.

The Monthly Concert in Boston.-The last Monday week was the ninth anniversary of the commencement of that meeting, by the union of the evangelical churches. The collections for the last year amounted to \$969; making \$7,050 in the 9 years. Mr. Everts stated, that this Concert had long contributed more than any other in the country; but that for five months past, one other had gone before it. During that time, the Monthly Concert in three churches in Rochester, N. Y. had produced \$600.

Donations to the American Board of Foreign Missions, in the month closing with Oct. 20th, \$11,372 62; of which \$7,376 14 is from Auxiliary Societies. To these add \$370 09 in Legacies, and \$5000 towards the Permanent Fund, a bequest of the late Hon. W. Phillips.

The Reinforcement .- The ship Parthian, mentioned in our paper of the 2nd inst. as about leaving this barbor, did not finally sail till the afternoon of Saturday the 4th. At that time our missionary friends bade adicu to their native shores, and shaped their course for the islands of the Pacific, which are so ready to receive Jehovah's law. Many prayers will daily ascend, for divine protection on the deep, and for their success among the heathen.

Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians. On the 1st inst. the Rev. Doctor Por-TER, Professor in Andover Institution, delivered a discourse in Chauncey Place, before this Society. This is said to be the most ancient Missionary Society in the U.S. It was incorporated in 1787, forty years since, but was probably formed sev-eral years before that time.

ORDINATIONS, &c.
On Wednesday, the 7th inst. the Rev. Samuer, T. Barbitt was ordained as an Evangelist, at Derly, Ct. Rev. Professor Fitch, of Yale College, made the Introductory Prayer; Rev. Mr. Pineo, of Milford, preached the Sermon; Rev. Mr. Merwin, of New-Haven, made the Ordaining Prayer; Rev. Mr. Smith, of Great Hill, gave the Charge; Rev. Mr. Bray, of Prospect, gave the Right hand of Fellowship; and Rev. Mr. Swift, of Derby made the Concluding Prayer.

GEORGE W. Berner.

GEORGE W. BETHUNE, son of the late Divie Bethune Esq. was ordained a minister of the Gospel in the Preshy terian Church, Pearl-street, New York, Oct. 19th. Th. Rev. Dr. McMurray preached the Sermon, from Matt. ix 38. "Pray we therefore the Lord of the Harvest, that he 38. "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the Harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest." Rev. Mr. Monteith, Pastor of the Church, made the Ordination Prayer and Rev. R. McCartee delivered the Charge.

and Rev. R. McCartee delivered the Charge.
On the 7th inst. Rev. AUSTIN RIGHARDS was ordained at Francestown, N. H. as Pastor of the Church and Union Congregational Society in that place. Introductory Prayerby Rev. Mr. Danforth of Creenfield; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Lord of Amherst; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Whiton of Anti-nic; Charge by Rev. Mr. Bradford of New Beaton; Right hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Kingsbury of Mont Vernon; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Danforth of Greenfield. forth of Greenfield

At Hopkinsville, Ky. Sept. 22d, Rev. SAMUEL Y. GAR RISON was ordained as an Evangelist, by

Ordained, Oct. 24, at Lyons Farms, Essex Co. N. J. Mr. Peter Sparks, as Paster of the Baptist Church is that place. Sermon, by Rev. David Jones of Lower Dublin, Pa. from Col. i, 28.

Installation .- On Wednesday, last week, Rev. ELIJAH DEMOND was installed Pastor of the Church and Congregation in Lincoln. The Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Huriburt of Sudbury; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Codman of gation in Lincoln. The introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Huriburt of Sudbury; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Codinan of Durchester; Installing Prayer by Rev. Mr. Perry of Bradford; Charge by Rev. Mr. Steams of Bedford; Fellowship of the Churches by Rev. Mr. Harding of Waltham; Address to the People by Rev. Mr. Dennis of Topsfield; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Shedd of Acton. [Concord pa

eluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Shedd of Acton. (Concord pa Installed at Eprom, N. H. Nov. I. Rev. JOHN M. PUT-RAM, formerly minister of Asibby, Mass. and more recently Editor of the N. H. Repository and Observer. Introduc-tory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Wells of Deerfield; Sermon by Rev. Rufus A. Putnam, (brother of the Pastor elect.) of Fitchburg, Mass.; Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. Mr. Prentiss of Northwood; Right-hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Bouton of Concord; Charge to the people by Rev. Mr. Corser of Loudon; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Burnham of Pembroke. Burnham of Pembroke

October 31, Rev. MARK TUCKER was installed by the Presbytery of Troy, as Pastor of the 2nd Presbyterian Church in Troy, N. Y. Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of Whitehall, preached the Sermon; Rev. Mr. Rogers of Sandy Hill, gave the Charge to the minister, and Rev. Mr. Lyman, o Pittstown, addressed the people.
On the 7th inst. at Wilton, N. H. the new Baptist mee

ng-house was dedicated, and the Rev. Mr. FLETCHES

ing-house was dedicated, and the Rev. Mr. FLETCHER ordained as Pastor of the Church and Society. Dedicating Sermon by Rev. Mr. Higby of Alstead; Ordaining Sermon by Rev. Mr. Everett, of Milford.

On Wednesday, Oct. 24, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, in Cherryfield, Me. a commodious house for public worship, recently erected by the church and society in that place. Dedicatory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Buck, of Sullivary, Sermon by Rev. Mr. Bond of Cherryfield, from Paulms 132, 13,—" For the Lord hath chosen Zion; he hath desired it for his habitation."

Blundering Correction .- The Salem Observer says

SECULAR SUMMARY.

Foreign Review and Continental Miscellany.—This is the title of a new quarterly work announced in London, to be commenced next month. Its design is, to make known in its papers, by means of spirited criticism, supported by faithfully translated passages, every thing without exteption, that is worth extracting from foreign books. A great number of the first writers in England are mentioned as contributors. In Germany, Niebuhr, Schlegel, and several others—in France, Daru, Renouard, Humboldt, Champolion, Cuvier, Sismondi, &c. There are also correspondents in Italy, and the North of Europe. Such a work must be highly valuable, in England, and in this country.

Tampico.—A vessel has arrived at New York from

Tampico.—A vessel has arrived at New York from Tampico, crew nearly all sick. A mortal sickness has prevailed there, but was abated. All the Americans had died, except.comsul Robinson and Sothers. Mr. Hagerdon, the British consul had died and a great number of the natives.

except.consul Robinson and 3 others. Mr. Hagerdon, the Eritish consul had died and a great number of the natives.

From the South.—Vera Cruz papers to the 14th Oct. have been received in New York. Senor Camacho, the Mexican Minister, served there on the 7th. The Vera Cruz "Notioioso" defends Mr. Poinsett and Mr. Ward against the attacks of the London Times, and calls the United States the country naturally most frendly to Mexico.

Brazil and Buenos Ayres.—It is stated, that in the expisiting war, Brazil has lost fil vessels of war, and 233 merchantmen, the Argentine Hopublic only three vessels of war, three gun boats, & three or four sloops laden with wood.

Northern Expeditions—It is well known that Capts. Parry and Franklin had been employed by the British Government, to visit the arctic regions, one by water, and the other by land, with the hope that they might fall in with each other in that distant world, and unite in discovering the great object of their researches and their labours. Captain Franklin came to this country, landed in New-York, and proceeded through Canada on his journey to the north. Captain Parry, on his last voyage, explored the frozen ocean to a very high latitude but finding it impracticable to reach the object of the enterprise, he returned directly to England. Captain Fraklin came back on the same route by which he advanced, and embarked in one of the packets from New-York to Liverpool; and it is a singular fact that instead of meeting far towards the north pole, they met on their return at the point from which they started. They both arrived in London on the same day.

DOMESTIC.

DOMESTIC.

Lt. Percival has been tried before the Circuit Court at New York, on a charge of extortion, practised upon Capt. Edwards at the Sandwich Islands, whom he relieved after Lawards at the sandwich islands, whom he relieved after the wreck of his vessel. The judge gave it as his opinion, that the court had no jurisdiction in the case, and the jury brought in a verdet of not guilty. It is now stated, that the case will shortly come before a court martial. This case is disconnected with that of the missionaries against

The agents on the part of Massachusetts and Maine have been together at Portland to adjust the claims and property of each State, arising under the act of seperation; and Portland paper says that the business has been amicably

We are happy to learn (says the Portland Gazette,) that the Executive of this State has taken prompt measures to nasert the violated rights of our citizens and vindicate the sovereignty of the State from the aggression of the British authorities, at New Brunswick.

Trade and Commerce.—One of the most intelligent and tive merchants of the city assures us, that the aggregate mount of business carried on in Boston during the summer nd the two months of the autumn which have just closed smuch greater than that of any preceding year. Courier

The stores under Fancuit Hall, were on Saturday lost cased by auction, by S. Brown, at a rent of \$4560 per anom on a lease of 3 years.

num on a lease of 3 years.

Salem Mill Dam.—The stockholders of this corporation, it a late meeting, have voted unanimously, that the President and Directors proceed forthwith to compel payment of all assessments now due, and that they be authorised and directed to assess the whole sum for which the shares are liable, fixing each share at fifty dollars. By this vote the cost of the shares is reduced to half the original price, which measure, we are informed by the Salem Gazeite, will remove the sole objection of many of the stockholders to the prosequion of the work. to the prosecution of the work.

to the prosecution of the work.

Packet Ships.—A new line of packets is to be established between New York and Gibraltar, to run monthly from each port. There are two times from N. York to Liverpool, one to London, and one to Havre. From Hosion there is one to Liverpool.

The Providence Patriot recommends the establishmen of a line of Packets between that place and Liverpool A valuable and extensive quarry of Lime Stone, has beer discovered at Phipsburg, Maine. It is said to be of the

discovered at Phipsburg, Maine. It is said to be of the first quality, being linged with blue, and of fine texture.

Charles River Bridge.—The tolls received at this bridge for 8 days commencing on the 22d ult. averaged \$110, \$1 per day, showing that the bridge is producing an immouse profit to the proprietors. On Sabbath, Oct. 28th, the receipts were \$22, 46; the highest on any other day, \$130,49. The following are the numbers of the different kinds of vehicles, &c. on the Sabbath, and the highest numbers on a week day: Stages and backs, 14—191; Chairs, 187—245; Teatas, 8—318; Carriages, 52—552; Honses, 32—58; Handcarts, 0—17; Foot passengers, 5451—3904.

—3904. Mr. Benj. Metcalf, of Woodstock, Vt. has invented a printing press, the machinery of which may be moved by water or any other power. The only know to be performed by the workmen at the press, is to place the sheets upon the tympan and remove them.

Passaic Falls, N. J.—An elegant bridge has lately been constructed over the great falls of the Passaic, affording an admirable prospect of the cataract, and the surrounding convery. On the completion of the hazardous undertaking, the proprietor named it the "Clinton Bridge," in honor of Gov. Clinton.

Handsome engraved views in Philadelphia, and its vicin-ty, have been published in that city. They embrace the cenery and public edifices.

Am. Sunday School Union.—A memorial is prepared, to ask an ast of meorporation for this institution, of the

legislature of Pennsylvania.

Fire.—The dwelling house occupied by Mr. Charles M.
Rogers, as a Hotel, in Brunswick, Me. was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 7th. inst. A considerable quantity of the firmiture was saved in a damaged state.
Mr. Rogers had \$4,000 insured upon the property.

Fire at Mobile.—A great fire occurred at Mobile, on the morning of Oct. 21st, which destroyed nearly the whole of the business part of the city. The loss of property, both in buildings and goods, was immense.

both in buildings and goods, was immense.

ship Aurora from Liverpool to New York, was cast away in the gale of the 7th inst. near the latter port. Six seamen were drowned. The Captain and mate, and 40 passengers, were landed in safety. Several other ressels were asbore.

other vessels were ashore.

The schr. Fly, Mitchell, from New York for Richmond, with a cargo of dry goods, valued at from 60 to 80,000 dollars, went ashore 20th uit. on Hog Island—erew and passengers saved. It is supposed that very little of the cargo, all of which was lost, was insured.

The steam-boat Barnet, on her way from New York to Hartford, two weeks since, burst her boiler when off Mil-ford Harbor, by which one person was killed.

The Small Pox has recently made its appearance at Edenton, N. C. Five cases occurred during the week ending Oct. 27.

Ohio .- A correspondent of the Hallowell Gazette, who Ohio.—A correspondent of the Hallowell Gazette, who writes from Cleaveland, in the Northern part of Ohio, gives a gloomy account of the unhealthiness of the place at the time of his writing, (Oct. 6th.) "Not a day passes, on which in a population of a few hundreds, more or less instances of mortality do not occur. At the moment I am writing, probably not less than nine tenths of the inhabitants are suffering under various disorders. Hundreds of emigrants land here almost weekly, and scarcely a family leaves the place for the interior, before their number is diminished by death." The same writer given a melantholy account of the state of learning, morals and religion.

Mr. Abererombie, one of the gentlemen injured by the paetting of a stage, by which Bishop Kemp not his death, as commenced a prosecution age in at the proprietors of the tage line. The driver has fled, also the driver of the stage

thich he atterapted to pass.

The person who lately robbed the mail at Coventry, R. has been apprehended, and committed to jail in Newark,

Snelson, the bank-robber, has been traced to Quebec,

whence he sailed on the lat inst. for Liverpool.

Appalling Facts.—It has been ascertained that in the City of New-York there are 3000 licensed grog-shps; that at least three-fourths of the tenants of the Alms House be at least three-fourths of the tenants of the Alms House become such in consequence of intemperance; and that nuclearlies of the cases which are brought before the Justices of the Police, arise from the same source. As the annual expense for City Poor is about \$80,000, it follows that 60,000 is the annual tax laid upon aur citizens by this vice, to say nothing of the large amount which is voluntarily paid by its victims.

N. Y. Obs.

The Sabbath. - The Boston Patriot, contains the comthe Sabbath for several months.

Temperance.—A correspondent has sent us an extract from the minutes of the Synod of W. Tennesses, dated Oct. 5th; containing an agreement of the members, that they will abstain from the use of distilled liquors of every description, and withhold them from their families, servants and friends.

vants and friends.

A Good Example.—At the present recaion of the legislature of Vermont, the Rutland County Convention of the members nominated gentlemen for the offices of Sheriff and States Attorney. These gentlemen declined giving "a treat of spiritual liquors," and gave \$10 to the Rutland Co. Bible Society. The new members increased the sum to \$33. And who can say they were not wise? That sum laid out in spirits might have made 60 men drunk; laid out in Bibles, it will furnish 40 families with the word of God.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. William Knight, to Miss Joan Smith; Mr. William Lewis, to Miss Jane B. Wadleigh; Mr. Gay Parsons, to Miss Sarah A. James; Mr. Robert A. Littles to Miss Jane Kent; Mr. Ebenezer N. Stratten, to Miss

rarsons, to Miss Sarah A. James; Mr. Robert A. Littley to Miss Jane Kent; Mr. Ebenezer N. Stratton, to Miss Sophia Pearson.

On Mondsy last, by the Rev. Edward Beecher, Mr. Charles D. Taft, to Miss Mary Wetherbee, both of this city. In this city, 13th inst. by Rev. Mr. Green, Mr. George In. Smith, merchant of Salem, to Mrs. Hareout Eldridge. In Charlestown, Dr. Hervey N. Preston, to Miss Eliza Ann T. Sargent.—In Byfield, Rev. John P. Cleaveland, pastor of the Tabernacle Church in Salem, to Miss Susan Heard Dole, daughter of Moses D. Esq.—In Boxford, by Rev. Mr. Hriggs, Mr. Julius A. Palmer, of the firm of Proctor & Palmer of this city, to Miss Lucy M. Peabody, daughter of Jacob P. Esq.—In Concord, Abel Walker, Esq. to Miss Betsey W Dakin.—In Beverely, Mr. Henry Hyde, of Buth, Me. to Miss Charlotte Ives Larcom.—In New Bedford, Mr. William W. Cranston, to Miss Lydia G. Haffard.—In Newlary, Mr. Cyrus Marshait, to Miss Nancy Titcomb.—In Royalston, Mr. Elijah Nichols, to Mrs. Arsenith Fairbanks.—In Southborough, Mr. Alexander Marsh, jr. to Miss Maria E. Fay, Mr. Moses Wyman, to Miss Hannah Ward; Mr. Sylvester Jenson, to Miss Nancy Ball.—In Weymouth, Mr. Nicholas Thayer, to Miss Hannah Ward; Mr. Sylvester Jenson, to Miss Nancy Ball.—In Weymouth, Mr. Nicholas Thayer, to Miss This Shaw.—In Barnstahle, Rev. Abraham Holway, of Fairfield, Mc. to Miss Cynthia Parker, of B.

DEATHS.

DE A*T HS.

In this city, Mr. Moses Ware, aged 37; Mr. Henry Blake, 23; Mrs. Catharine McDonald, 46; Elence Hamitton, 40; Mias Mary B. Thacher, 18 years, daughter of Henry Thacher, Esq. of Yarmonth; Mr. Joseph W. Woods, 25, second son of Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. of Andover; Mrs. Ann Cruft, in the 90th year of her sge; Mr. Henry Robinson, 30; Major Lutlier Emmes, 78, a worthy soldier of the revolution; Mr. David Kelley, 73; Mrs. Prudence Walker, 60; Charles A. Lothrop, 5.

In this city, Francis, youngest child of Wm. Kerr, aged 2 years and 7 months. His death was occasioned by its (cotton) clothes taking fire, while standing near the fire place, in the room with its mother, whose efforts proved unavailing, as the child was so severely barnt, that it survived only 24 hours.—In Adams, Ms. Caroline Smith, daughter of James S. in the 5th year of her age. Her death was caused by her clothes, (which were of cotton) taking fire. She survived about 24 hours.—At Saratega, a daughter of Mr. Luman B. Smith, 3.—burnt so as to cause her death by her clothes taking fire.

In Charlestown, Mr. Sylvanus B. Richards, 33.—In Stoneham, Mr. William Wilson, 72, a revolutionary patriot.—In Waltham, Capt. David Stearns, 70.—In Newton, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Dana Manson, 27.—In Groton, Samuel Lawrence Esq. 74.—In Sharon, Mr. Jonathan Billings, 73.—In Carlisle, Rev. Paul Litchfield, 26. He had presided as pastor of the church in that place for 46 years.—In Tyngsborouph, very suddenly, Miss Fanny Gilson, only daughter of Capt. Jonas G. of Groton.—In Hamilton, (suicide by hanging) Mr. George Waterman, formerly of Newbury, nhout 45.—In Manchester, Mrs. Hannah Lee, widow of the late Capt. John Lee, of Andover, 74.—In Slacem, Miss Spolia A. Dimon, 24.—In Haverhill, Mrs. Mary Farmer, 72; Mr. Aaron Carleton, 90.—In Roxborough, Mr. Phineins Wetherbee, 82.—In Townsend, Mr. Eackiel Bartiett, 66; Mrs. Hannah Seaver, 60.—In Worcester, Mrs. Mary Moore, 80.—In Sutton, Miss Frances L. Sibley.—In Mendon, Mr. William Smith, 46.

In Hampden, Mr. Jam

took fire in the night, and Stanley was so badly injured, that he lived only about 24 hours.

In Franklin, Sept. 26th, widow Nancy Adams, 47; Oct. 3d, her mother, widow Abigail Richardson, 78; Oct. 13th, Mrs. Ruth, wife of Mr. Elisha Richardson, 40. Thus, in the course of seventeen days, the three only adult persons residing in one house, died.

In Utics, N. Y. Oct. 25, Mrs. Jerusha H. Burge, wife of the Rev. Caleb B. formerly of Brattleborough, Vt. 35.—Mrs. B. was a daughter of the Rev. William Hall, of Grafton, Vt.

At New Preston, Ct. Mr. Sherman Patterson, 28 He

graduated at Hamilton College in 1824, and had purposed to devote himself to the gospel ministry.

MUSEUM of Foreign Literature, for Novem-rr is this day received by S. H. PARKER, Agout for the ork, at 164 Washington Street, where subscriptions concontents.—Todd's Edition of Milton. Good night to

Contents.—Todd's Edition of Milton. Good night to the Season. The Antique Sepulchre. Reverses. Theo-dore Korner. Description of a Pack of Dogs. Ancedote of a Wolf. Difference between Man and Apes. The Ep-curean: a Tale by Thomas Moore. On the Supernatural in Fietitious Composition—Works of Hoffman. Ancedotes of Animals. The Image in Lava. Ford's Dramatic Works. Two years in New South Wales. The Streams. Literary Intelligence. New British Publications.

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THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Is published daily at \$10 per annum, and twice a week at \$4. Persons wishing to receive either paper are requested to write, without paying postage, addressed to Journal of Commerce, New-York. 6w November 3.

CAUTION.
Whereas, SWAIM'S PANACEA has been

Whereas, SWAIM'S PANACEA has been counter-feited and offered for sale in this market, the public are respectfully cautioned against [purehasing the same of any transient person, or of any person not regularly established in business.—There is good reason to believe that the bottles, together with the plate, were manufactured in this vicinity; they reaemble so much in size and appearance the genuine, that the difference could not be discovered by an ordinary observer. In order to put a stop, as soon as possible, to the mischief, a aut has already been instituted against the Vender, and supposed Counterfeiter, who as yet cludes arrest by the officer, and there is reason to fear he has left the city, in order to impose his counterfeit preparation on the public elsewhere.

Manufacturers of Bottles and Engravers, are cautioned against the manufacture of bottles, or the engraving of

Manufacturers of liottles and Engravers, are canioned against the manufacture of bottles, or the engraving of plates, which may aid this imposition on the public, as they will expose themselves to prosecution.

N. B.—The Counterfust Preparation is so near an imitation, in appearance, of the genning, that no person unacquainted with the fact, would be able to detect it. It has been extended even to the imitation of the signature. All persons who feel an interest in the matter, are requested to call at No. 1. Union-street, where a bottle of the counterfest can be seen, and compared with the genuine. fest can be seen, and compared with the gen

(5) Swaim's Panacea, warranted genuine,

judge by a corme

o Consideration of Young. The Gulty on of Ancient linear says on Prayer and Lanies relating to the Subjects. English

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. BETHLEHEM. Great mystery! what mind shall dare to sean The dark and secret ways of God with man? O, hallowed theme! what mortal lips can raise The swelling song of everlasting praise? What eye sustain the glory shed around? Or foot may tread the consecrated ground? Yet melting hearts with grateful love may glow, And grateful praise from mortal lips may Babe, the Prince of Peace I sing; Offspring of Israel's bard, yet David's king, The mangered Infant, the incarnate Word, King of all kings, of mightiest Lords, the Lord

No thronging concourse seek where Jesus lay, Nor prostrate Jews their willing fealty pay. No joyful trump declares his heavenly birth; None greet his gracious mission to the earth. No splendid dome, nor damask couch express His natal day, who came to rule and bless; Friendless, a barn his home, a crib his bed, And straw a pillow for his sacred head,-All, all neglect, or notice to disown en Infant from the Eternal throne. None but the star directed magi trod The way to Bethlehem, and to Bethlehem's God. Yes, one of glorious mein, divinely fair, Left the bright realms of bliss and cluft the air,

In haste descended to the guilty earth, And bailed the wondrous news, a Saviour's birth! Yes, countless Angels fill the favored ground, And heaven's high arch with praise and thanks re Glory to God in highest strains be given, be to man, and ceaseless joy in heaven." They rise yet ere they course their trackless way, Again, in holy joy the scene survey, They rise and rise, " and as they soar they sing"-Glery to God and our incarnate king."

y to God in highest strains be given, Peace be on Earth, and greater joy in heaven." C. GENERAL MISCELLANY.

Higher angels catch the sound, and thus prolong

Through heaven's vast empire, the eternal song-

From the Western Recorder. An Effectual Remedy for the Mischief of Sectarianism during Revivals.

Complaints are often heard of the disastrons ffects of party spirit on revivals of religion.— Vhile the enquiry is heard on every hand— What shall we do to be saved?" some profes-While the sing ministers and Christians seem to be more so licitous to make a proselyte than a saint. With this object before them, no effort is spared to direct general attention to doctrines. The perishing sinner, instead of being pointed to the cross, signal of some party. pointed too often, to the The result is, that his solicitude declines; the Spirit of God is resisted and repelled; the general seriousness disappears; and the revival expires, under the treacherous inhumanity of professed friends.

But an incident which transpired during the present year, has satisfied me that this evil may be remedied. A certain preacher, whom report charges with intermeddling quite too much in times of revival, visited a place where there was then a powerful outpouring of the Holy Spirit .-His place of residence was about fifty miles from the scene of the revival. In the town I refer to, a large number of persons had indulged a hope. I do not know that he had ever visited the place Certainly, he had never for many years preached there. Only a very few persons of his de-nomination resided in town. But he seems to have deemed it important to increase that num ber. He accordingly proceeds to offer his ser-vices; although, to be sure, there were severa ministers, of different orders, harmoniously engaged in the work. Notice was accordingly giv en, that the said preacher was to officiate on a certain day. He had, in order to give his visits more effect, provided himself, from a neighborng town, with a candidate for baptism.

The design was too ill concealed not to be de

tected. Christians seemed to feel as if a fatal blow was aimed at the revival. Their hearts were filled with concern. They betook them selves to the only sure deliverer, Israel's God. presume that on no day was there more "strong crying," than on the one when the sermon was to preached. I have never, in my life, known more manifest answer to prayer. Public attention was scarcely directed at all to the scene which was evidently designed to produce great effect. Very few attended. Another sermon was announced the following week. The preacher, I am informed, came, but found no hearers. The seemed to be strangely defeated. Yet it was no mystery to those who had prayed and wept day and night, before God, that he would not suffer the introduction of a sectarian spirit to mar the glory of his own work.

Other attempts were subsequently made, in other districts of the town, to obtain an influence. But there had been too much praying .- Oh, it was a goodly sight, to see Christians of different denominations thus uniting their supplications against what they deemed a common foe.

I felt it my duty to state this fact to the Christian world, to show them that there was a way to guard against an evil so common and so destructive.

A Lover or Revivals.

OBITUARIES.

"Gently, gently, Sylvio-that touch is too rough." And have not you, good reader, often noted the careful touchings of an obituary sketch? In what beautiful relief stand the virtues of the dead How far into the distant shade have fallen the few imperfections of the departed! Alas, we know not human nature in life; we understand it only when the spirit has fled. So it is with life's best comforts; we appreciate their worth only when

they are gone. He who has been in the habit of reading obituary notices, must have known the hours when such sentiments as these stole temptingly in When he felt disposed to indulge for a mo in more pleasing fancies of man than the rough facts of observation and experience usually allow. And it were well too—if error did no harm, and if painful reproofs from the truth did not follow. "But there lies the gaith." We have sometimes the misfortune of contrasting our own knowledge of the deceased, with the high-wrought eulogy which succeeds him, and lives-until the paper which contains the monument is lost.

"Nothing but good of the dead," is an adage which humanity first uttered, and repeats every " Nothing but truth of the dead," would be an adage which would abbreviate obituaries most mercilessly. It would prevent the exercise of many a first attempt of the pen.—It would painfully repress many a feeling which can be expended in the praises of the departed. It would disperse many a flattering dream, in which survivors love to indulge.

But ali this is only one view of the picture. we stand on the other side, matters are more in-telligible. There is the key to the meaning.— And we begin to discover that obituary writers have told more truth than they had intended themselves; for example, here is the notice of one

neither one thing nor the other-a unit in socie

ty-pass him by.
No. 2. "He was kind and generous in his na ture, wronged none, and died as he lived, without an enemy." Poor fellew! he died a drunkard, and the name he has left is a legacy of dis-

honor to his offspring.

No. 3. "He was of an independent and highminded spirit; a strong sense of virtue, and deli-cate consciousness of integrity. He has gone to reap the blessed reward of the upright." Rea-der, do not follow him: the man was a murderer; two months before his death he stood on the field of the Duellist.

No. 4. "Gifted by nature with a fine understanding, he ventured to think for himself, and never suffered his opinions to be chained down to the conceptions of other men, until after an impartial scrutiny, he made them his own.

No. 5. "He had his faults, and who has not? But then he had many redeeming qualities."Here the cloud which covers truth is thin and fleecy. The subject was "bitterness to the mother that bore him:" dissipated, petulant, quar-

No. 6. "Having fulfilled the duties of life, he departed with pious resignation to the will of his God." That is, there were no visible horrors of remorse; nor could there have been in the leth remore; nor could there have been in the letti-argy of his disease. But in life and health, he was a stranger to the household of God. No. 7. "When dying, he manifested confi-dence in that God, who looks mildly on the frati-

ties of his creatures; and in repentance and hope he departed to a better world." Frailties is a light word for a heavy thing. And the re-pentance is worth—exactly as much as the re-

pentance of a dying hour.

No. 8. "Alas! he is gone; and left a numer ous circle of friends to bewail his irretrievable. loss; among whom, not least, is his inconsolable widow."—Wait a little while—try her next year No. 9. "Actively pious in life, he died as he had lived, pure and holy." Perhaps so, or, per Perhaps so, or, perhaps he was a bigot; or, perhaps he was avari cious; for the piety of some people cost them very little. Or, he may have been of the heritage of Heaven, and our hopes are built on what we know of him in the world: then he needs no obituary. Charleston Obs.

From the Troy Review. MR. HASTINGS .- A writer in the Christian Intelligencer has very properly shown the evils at-tendant on publick Concerts of Sacred Music.

He says, "on such an occasion there is a gen ral mustering of all characters and professions It is not a theatre, it is a sacred concert; so all can go, and save both their credit and their conscience there gentlemen and ladies are paying their mutual salutations and compliments, and during the intervels of musick, and perhaps the very time of performance, listening to the same light and frothy conversation which you witness at a party frothy conversation which you witness as a parties of a theatre. In the midst of this thoughtlessness, you hear the most solemn and pathetic laness, you hear the most solemn and pathetic laness, you hear the my prayer, O God, and give ear to my supplication Has not the con ientious Christian been silently admonished, such occasions, that this was "abomination in the sight of God?"

Now, Mr. Hastings, can any one deny tha this representation is just, that the complaint is well founded, and that there is in such exhibitions wen tounden, and that there is it. However, with your permission, Sir, I will venture to propose a remedy. Let every performer at such exhibiremedy. Let every performer at such exhibi-tions be qualified to sing with expression, that is to sing with the spirit and the understanding.— Without this, who could expect any thing else than that the audience should whisper and laugh? Now, if solemn words are sung with a full and feeling sense of their import, and the music is such as greatly to enforce the sentiment that is proper to those words, is it not reasonable to expect that the audience will be solemn? Further et the address on the occasion be delivered by man of God who understands the object of the institution of sacred musick, and can feel the power of music. Let him describe tance of this divine institution, and state with proper feelings, the duties of Christians as well a mpenitent sinners, in relation to it, and I will venture to say the audience will feel solemn.

Yours, ALPHA. EARLY SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Dr. Friedlander, in his sketch of the poor in Germany, presents the following interesting espectable ecclesiastic, named Kiddermaun, formed a Sabbath-school in his village The first object, however, appears to have been an improvement in church In this manner, he drew the attention of the parents, and by degrees created schools. was followed by others; and eventually, Maria Teresa rewarded Kindermaun by enne She even levied a fee, in favor of bling him. She even levied a fee, in favor of these schools, which exceeded 30 florins. When Sabbath schools were thus established, out of 200,000 children susceptible of receiving instruction, there were only 14,000 who received it effectually; but in 1789, they reconed 158,766 (out of 250,000) who were instructed. In this province. (Bohemia) crimes began immediately to diminish as instruction increased, which led to the establishment of similar schools in other parts in Austria; and it appears that crimes have di-minished wherever Sabbath schools have been ininished wherever Sabbath schools have been established. This led to the formation of Sabbath schools in different kingdoms of Germany. The Prince and Bishop of Wurtzenburg and Bamberg principally distinguished himself in favor of Sabbath-schools, and every thing which contributed to the education of the poor was instituted. The result was that from 1789 to 1798 there were only 765 criminals. In ten years pre-vious to this there were 1523 criminals. Thus howing that crimes had diminished more than

one half as instruction was given to the poor. REMARKS ON THE THEATRE.

Another may say, the theatre never injured me; my principles are too firmly set, and my pastoo temperate to be moved by all its se tuctions.

It is an old and fried marin, that no persons are so liable to fall, as the sen-confident and presumptuous. But allowing that some can safely breathe the noxious air of the theatre; there are others to whom it is poison. If they can safely go once; these cannot. If persons who are esteemed men of understanding and worth, occaionally attend; others, encouraged by their example, will attend often, who are the most in danger of infection. Is it then right, is it safe, for any person who has a regard for the welfare and religion, to set an example which cannot safely be imitated by all classes of men; There is much wisdom as well as piety in the caution of the great Apostle—" Take heed, lest by any means, this liberty of yours become stumbling block to them that are weak."

But after all, the majority of mankind on subjects like this, are influenced more by passion than reason. Evidence with them is out of the question, and when an effort is made to test their practice by the principles of either morality or religion, the cry is instantly heard, "Calvinism and a Puritanical strictness, which aims at being righteous over much." But, my brethren, we have become too much accustomed to this weak

pity and contempt. It is the well known weapon of defence in every cause where argument is wanting; and though, by means of it, the weak and ignorant may be laughed out of countenance, yet upon the thinking part of mankind, it has no yet upon the thinking part of manney, other effect than to confirm them in duty.

Aiken.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

A Practical System of Rhetoric; or the Principles and Rules of Style, inferred from Examples of Writing. By Samuel P. Newman, Professor of Rhetoric in Bowdoin College. Portland.— Wm. Hyde, 1827. We have too long omitted an intended notice of this work.

and now copy the following just and appropriate remarks of the U. S. Review.]

MILTON, in his plan of a " complete and generous education," assigns a place to rhetoric; but it is one of the last studies to which he wishes the attention should be directed. After the pupils are initiated in the sciences, law, politics, and theology, "now lastly," says he, "it will be time to read with them those organic arts which ena-ble men to discourse and write perspicuously, elegantly, and according to the fitted style of lofty mean, or lowly. Logic, therefore, is to be referred to this due place, with all her well couch ed heads and topics, until it is time to open he ontracted palm into a graceful and ornate rhetocontracted pain into a graciful and ornate rate-ric." For ourselves, we would add, that the study of grammar should be deferred till the same time, and referred to the same due place. The book of Professor Newman, however, is evidently intended for an earlier age, and those who wish to introduce their pupils to this study at the usu-al period, will find it more useful and intelligible

than the one in common use.

The "Lectures" of Blair, "designed to initiate youth into the study of belles lettres and of composition," occupy an immense field of meta-physical and historical criticism. They are, ined, full of valuable critical remarks and liter ary information; but they are, in our opinion, much better suited for one who has finished the course of elementary education, than for one yet in the gristle of literary youth. The "Abridgment" extends over the whole ground of the original; the omissions being principally in the am-plifications and developement (if we may use an unauthorized intruder into modern English) of the principles, or in the examples which serve to prove and illustrate those principles; and we have no hesitation in saying, that it is far beyond the capacity of those by whom it is commonly

The plan of Professor Newman is more limited. It is to establish and explain the principles of style; to point out the true means of writing well, and of judging correctly of the merit of lit-erary productions. In pursuing this plan, the author is led to examine the standard of literary taste, its nature and objects; to explain what are called the figures of rhetoric; to show the neces sity of care and accuracy in the use of words. and in the structure of sentences; and to treat of the qualities of good style, and of the peculiar modes of writing, which characterize the produc tions of different individuals, or are suited to different subjects and occasions. The plan is judicious; and the plain and practical manner in which the explanations are given, is highly cred itable to the judgment and good sense of the au-He has in many instances availed himself of the inductive method, which is now so happily introduced into many books of elementary edu-cation, and which, with or without books, may be o usefully employed in teaching every subject of human knowledge. Feets first, and then princi-ples; examples, and then rules;—this is the true method of communication, as well as of discovery.

Choice gems for children .- Selected from Mrs. Sherwood's writings, never before published in this country. Boston: published by James Loring, No 132, Washington street. 1827.

The fact that these "choice gems" are selected from the writings of Mrs. Sherwood is better than

any other recommendation, and is enough to awaken a grateful feeling towards the publisher who has transplanted such flowers to bloom in our nurseries. This neat little book contains 107 pages, and 28 heautiful moral, or religious We recommend to all masters and misses that they save a little money and purchase this book to amuse them, rather than spend the long winter evenings in telling stories or riddles.

Zion's Hevald. Outlines of Practical Geography. By Joseph Muenscher, A. M. Principal of Female Classical Seminary, Brookfleld. "This little book," says the preface, "consists principally of Questions, the answers to which may be found by an examination of the maps. They are adapted partie ularly to Woodbridge's highly approved Atlas. and those questions which are included in brackets can be answered from no maps but his. The answer to the great body of them, however, may be found on Worcester's, Morse's, or Goodrich's Atlas." The author values highly, and we think justly, that method of instruction which employs the map more than the book; and the manual he

has prepared for that purpose will be very useful. American Journal of Education .- Contents of the November number: Miscellaneous Articles; Practical method of teaching languages; Maternal Instruction, read ing; Common Education; Book-keeping; Cheraeier of a respectable merchant; Suggestions to parents, moral edu-eation, veracity, fortitude, sensibility; French society for instruction; Education of females, intellectual instruction Reviews: Goodrich's History of the United States; Grim shaw's Do.; History of the United States, with questions The U. S. Review, on Classical Education. Intelligence. Mutual instruction in Denmark; School of Arts at Lyon Pestalozzi; Atheneum at Brussels; Education in Hungary Agricultural education; Western S. S. Union, Utica, Y .; Livingston Co. High School for boys, Geneseo, N Y .; Portland Public Schools. Notices.

Eclectic Recorder A new weekly publication has an in New York, bearing this title, partly religious, and partly miscellaneous.

The life of Gen. Wolfe, which will include more than

two hundred original letters by the General to his friends, is to be published in the ensuing winter. The Garrick papers and letters, are also to be published in January next, in 2 volumes, 4to.

Medical Premium .- At a meeting of the Hopkins Medical Association, holden at Hartford, October 8, 1827, it was voted, That twenty dollars be awarded to the Author of the best Dissertation on Preumonia Typhoides. Dissertations must be sent to Hartford by the 1st of May next, to Dr. Cogswell, Todd, or Reed. John Harvard, first Benefactor of Harvard Univer-

sity.—It is in contemplation to erect a simple monument to the memory of Harvard—the tomb-stone of that venera ble elergyman having teen destroyed among others which were on the burying-ground hill, while Charlestown was occupied by the British in the Revolution. The Medico Botanical Society of London has received

from Russia a quantity of genista linctoria, a decocitor of which is said to cure hydrophobia, and has resolved to distribute it gratuitously to medical gentlemen who will try The Rochester Observer is about passing from the care of the Rev. Mr. Sill, into the hands of

Samuel Chipman, Esq.

Frederic S. Ihil, Esq. has become co-editor of the Box Gov. Clinton, of N. York, has appointed Wednesday, Dec. 12th, to be observed as Thanksgiv-ing Day in that State.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. Receipts into the Treasury from July 1, to Oct. 1, 1827. Donations.

Andover, avails of clothing sold by Mrs

Porter,
Boston, collected in May and not before en 70 00 tered,
Do. from James How,
Brookline, avails of a small cherry tree,
Charleston, S.C. from Rev. J. Dickson,
Danvers, coll. at the mo. con. S. parish,
Friend Friend,
Do. by Rev. W. Fay,
Falmouth, from Fem. Ed. Soc.
Nelson, N. H. avails of a charity box,

ond, from Mr. David J. Burr, Richmond, from Mr. David J. Burr, Salem, from Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. Sutton, from Fem. praying society, Townsend, from the Henev. society, Western, from L. Bliss, Wilton, N. H. from Fem. Ed. Soc. Wethersfield, Vt. coll. at mon. con. Wethersfield, Ct. from Rev. J. En

Wilmington, Del. Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc Annual Subscriptions.

Boston, from Mr. David W. Child, 2d an-Boston, from Mr. David W. Child, 2d annual subscription for five years, 30 00

Newburyport, from Samuel Newman, 10 00—40 00

To constitute the following persons Honorary Members for life of the Society.

Rev. Joseph Emerson, Wethersheld, Ct. from members of Female Seminary, 40 00

Rev. Isaac Lewis, Greenwich, Ct. from Ladies in his Soc. in part, 25 00

Rev. Pliny Dickenson, Walpole, from coll. at the mon. con. and from Female Cent

non. con. and from Female Cent Society in part,

Income from Scholarships. The Train Do. (for 6 m.) Fay 1st Dorchester Dixon-Do. Do. (for 6 m.) 24 00-366 0

Lord Do. (for 6 m.) 20. 00
Part of a Schol. from friend in Essex, 24 00Income from other Funds.
Interest on money loaned, 24 65
Cash received on a small note, 600
Refunded by ———, a former beneficiary, 47 72use, \$1124 09

Total for present use, §

Principal received on Scholarships.

Train scholarship, by Mr. S. Train, Foston,
Pructor scholarship, by Dea. J. C. Proctor,
Lord scholarship, by Mrs. Phebe Lord, Kenne-1000 00 bunk Port, Me.
Daniel Metealf scholarship, by Mr. Daniel Metcalf, Lebanon, Ct.
Fay scholarship, Charlestown, in part,
Greenwish scholarship, Greenwish, Ct. in part,
Dwight scholarship, Boston, in part,
Westers explosi

Worcester scholarship, Salem, in part, from Ladies and Gentlemen,

Legacies.

From the late Samuel Postlethwaite, Esq. of
200 00-

Natches, a legacy, Total \$6,037 09. 84,913 00 Maine Branca.

Coll. at the Anniversary in Hallowell,
From N. Coffin, Esq. his annual subscrip.

From Rev. D. Thurston,
Collected at mon. con. in Brunswick,
Interest received on Ellingwood scholarship,
On money lent,

29 80
2 00
2 00
11 71—93 91

New Humpshire Branch.
From Ladies in Amherst, to constitute Rev. Nathan Lord life member, From Ladies in Concord, which with a former doration is to constitute Rev. N. Bouton, life mem. From Ladies in Dover, to constitute Rev. J. W. 30 00 Cary, life member, rom Ladies in Canterbury, in part to constitute

Rev. Wm. Patrick, life member, rom Ladies in Rindge, to constitute Rev. A. W. Burnham, life member, rom Ladies in Henniker, to constitute Rev. Ja-30 00

cob Scales, life member, rem friend S5, from Do. \$1, in part to constitute Rev. Broughton White of Washington, life mem. rom Ladies and Gentlemen in Hillsborough, by Rev. Mr. Lawton, Annual subscription of Dr. Richard Steele,

Annual subscription of Dr. Richard Steele,
Rev. Robert Page,
Hou. Jonhun Darling,
Mr. Joseph Shatuck,
Note of Hon. D. L. Morrill, life subscription,
Interest on above Note for one year,
Cash received from sundry persons, and account
for by Mr. Alex. Aikman agent,*
Do. by Mr. Thomas A. Ogden,†

Box of clothing from Ladies in Francestown, by \$288 84 Mrs. S. Bradford, valued at \$14 10.

Connecticut Branch. From a Clergyman in the western part of Connection From a Clergyman in the western part of Connecticut, a marringe fee,
From a Clergyman's wife, a present,
From a Lady in Fairfield,
From Ladies in the 1st Soc. Norwich (being a sum
equal to the interest of a scholarship,)
From Ladies in Chelsea, income of the —— schol'p.
From the Young Ladies' Charity Ware-house in
Chelsea, \$20 of which is to constitute the Rev.
Allied Mitchell a member for life of the Connecticut Branch. - schol'p. 67 00

tient Branch.

ticut Branch,
Interest in part, on Yale College scholarship,
The above sums rec'd and paid over by Rev. E.
Cornelius, Sec'y of the Parent Society.
From sundry friends in Middletown, by Mr. S.
Sautherst 203 50

Presbyterian Branch .-- No Report. Prestylerian Branch.—No Report.
Grand Total acknowledged in the above lat, \$6,623 34.
Clothing received during the Quarter.
Shirley, A piece of black fulled cloth, and 2 pair of socks by Mrs. Jenny Lattle.

The following Scholarships have recently been complet or begun, in Connecticut, during a short agency of the cretary of the Parent Society.—The subscriptions are nerally for a term of five years. The amount for hole term is the sum named below. Henry Stillman Scholarship.

By members of the Congregational Church and Society
n Wethersfield. Completed. [Besides a Ladies Subcription for immediate use, equal to the income of a schoarship.]

Middletown Scholarship. Middletown Scholarship.

By members of the Congregational Church and Society in Middletown. Not completed. [§217.50 subscribed.]

Smalley Scholarship.

By members of the Congregational Society in New Britain. Not completed. [§145 subscribed.]

By members of the Congregational Church and Society in Cheisea (Norwich.) Completed. [Young Gentlemen's subscription, independent, §118; Ladies' Do. §67.]

— Scholarship.

By members of the first Society, Norwieh. Not com [3194 subscribed; Ladies subscription, \$60 fe

pleted. [2:154 authorities of the control of the co

Subscription [877 93] annual, equal to the income of a scholarship: the overplus to lay the foundation of a scho-

**Of Dr. Parsons, of Ryc, 75. From Hametead, in part to constitute Rev. Mr. Kelly a life member, 86. From Bath, in part to constitute Rev. Mr. Southerland a life member, §11 25. From Haverhill §3:—§21.

nember, §11 25. From Havening 52.—§21.
† From W. P. Boscawen, §2. From E. P. Boscawen, to constitute Rev. Dr. Woods a member for hig, §30.
From Francistown, §11 30. From Hancock, in part, to constitute Rev. Archibald Burgess, a member for life, §5.

5. From Antrius, in part, to constitute the Rev. John Wihton a life member, §5 85. From Stoddard, §1 72.— Clothing Wanted.

Ciothing Wanted.

The Journal repeats the solicitation for various kinds of clothing for the students; particularly cloths suitable to be made up into coats and pastaloons. These donations may be forwarded to Mr. Ropes, Boston; to Mr. Cornelius Andover; to the Secretaries of Treasurers of Branch Societies; or to the Principal Instructers where the young more represent in this radius. re engaged in their studies.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE. I. H. & E. G. PARKER, No. 20, Broad Street, have eceived by the late arrivals from Liverpool, a large answent of CROCKERY WARE of the best shapes and pa terns, comprising every article usually wanted for the Country trade, which with a great variety of CHINA and GLASS WARE is offered for sale on fasorable terms. ep6w Oct. 12.

BOXFORD ACADEMY. THE winter term of this Academy, will commence on Thursday, 15th of November ensuing.—For terms of tu-tion, board, &c. apply to JACOB PEABORY. Boxford, Oct. 26, 1827.

Boxford, Oct. 26, 1827.

ANTHEMS FOR THANKSGIVING.
RECENTLY published, and for sale by RICHARDSON & LORD, 123, Washington Street,—A HYMN, suitable for Thanksgiving, set to music by Benjamin Holt.

"O Praise by the Lord," an authem for Thanksgiving, and other public occasions. By the author of "Lord's Day."

Also "O Righteous God," an original composition for Fast-day. "Hear O Lord," an anthem for Ordinations and Dedications. By N. Allen.

33-R. & L. have in the Press and will publish in the course of this week, a new Anthem calculated expressly for Thanksgiving.—For sale as above, the Handel and Haydn Society's Collection of Fsalm and Hymn Tunes. The Bridgewater Collection, ditto.—Also the H. & H. Collection of Anthems, Chorusses, &c. Hubbard's "Thirtysix Anthems," quarto vols., price only \$12 per dezen. Nov. 2.

E. & G. MERRIAM, have just published. The Fourth

FOURTH CLASS BOOK.

E. & G. MERRIAM, have jost published, The Fourth Class Book; containing Lessons in Reading, for the younger classes in Schools. Price 20 cents.

CONTENTS.—Praise to God; Freffil Benjamin; Careless Robert; William and the Bees; Latin and Labor; The Passionate Pedler; The Liar and the Boy of Truth; The Cruel Boy; Every Mody may be of some Use; The Halyard Family; Mr. Halyards manner of instructing him children; The Bread and the Cake; Animals; What Animals are made for; Self Denial; The way to get a Lesson; A Person of Consequence; The Elephant; Honesty the best Policy; Iknow, but I cannot tell; The hittle Chimey Sey Sweeper and his Benefictor; Little Susan and her Lamb; Little Charice; Attention and Industry rewarded; The Benevolent Blacksmith; The Houest Boy, and the Thief; The Acorn and the Pumpkin; Charles's Scheme to make a Fortune; The Camel; The little Dog; Creation; The Good Boy; The Gun; The Good Neighbor; The day of Life; Why an Apple falls; Indian Mode of taking the Buffalo; Avarice punished; The wicked Young Man who killed his Brother; The Children's Friend; Courage and Cowardice. The Kite; or, Pride must have a Fall; The Bee and the Spider; Dr. Watts; Rewards; Punishments; The Positive hitle Girl; Essay on Nothing; The Rait with a Bell; the Yaung Mouse; The Real Value; The Rein Deer; The virtuous Hernhutter; My Dog and my Shadow; The Horse and the Goose; Generosity Rewarded; The Father who loved his son; Don't be too greedy; A Minnue; Spring; The works of God. Select Extracts. ow; The Horse and the Goose; Generosity Rewarded; The Father who loved his son; Don't be toa greedy; A Minute; Spring; The works of God; Select Extracts.

For sale by James Loring, Boston; Whipple & Lawrence, Sales; Charles Whipple, Newburyport; Dorr & Howland, Worcester; S. Butler, Northampton. Nov. 9.

NEW SCHOOL READER.

JUST published and for sale by RICHARDSON & LORU,
The NATIONAL READER, being a selection of exercises in Reading and Speaking, designed to fill that place
in the schools in the United States which Murray's Reader
and Scott's Lessons hold in those of Great Britain. By

ev. John Pierpont.
In the Press, another Reader, calculated for the third class, to hold the rank of Murray's Introduction, but de Also, A Mental and Practical Arithmetic by R. C.

Smith. High expectations are entertained of this work.

(g) School Committees and Teachers furnished with all the books in use, on the best terms, at R. & L.'s School-Book Depository, No. 133, Washington-St. 6w Oct. 19. MORGAN TRIAL

MORGAN TRIAL.

JUST received and for sale by JOHN H. BELCHER, No. 18, Dock-square. The trial of James Luckey, Isanc Evertson, Chauncey H. Coe, Halloway Hayward, Huran Hubbard, John Butterfield, James Ganson, Asa Knowlton, Harris Seymore, Henry Howard and Moses Roberts, for a

Hubbard, John Butterbeld, James Ganson, Ass Knowlton, Harris Seymore, Henry Howard and Moss Roberts, for a conspiracy to kidnap William Morgan, from Canandaigua, N. Y. on the evening of Sept. 12th, 1826, at the Outatio General Session, held at Canandaigua, Aug. 22, 1827.

"Nor wife nor children, more shall be behold, Nor friends, nor sacred home."

A perusal of the testimony given in this trial, may enable those who take an interest in the subject, to form something like a correct idea of the facts of this much talked of affsir. Price 12 1-2 cents.

Nov. 2.

DRUNKARD'S PROGRESS.

A further supply of this popular emblematical representation in four views, exhibiting the direct road to poverly, woretchedness and ruin, from the first beginnings to the final end of intemperance. Price 10 cents single. Co-We have reason to believe much good has been done by this plate; not a few persons have come forward to the help of the Lord, in giving it circulation.

Dr. Bescher's Sermon on Intemperance; Sprague's Address. Also, a variety of Religious books of sound detries and practical nature, on liberal terms.

Also, Jones on the Trinity, which in these times ought to be in the hands of every friend to the truth; being adapted to the repositive of the communication.

to be in the hands of every friend to the truth; being adupted to the capacities of the common people. For sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 79, Washington Street. Nov. 2.

FILLEBROWN'S WRITING ACADEMY.

IS open Day and Evening for the reception of Pupils in WRITING and BOOK-KEEPING. Specimens may be seen at the Academy.

THE subscribers having taken the BOOKBINDERY establishment of Mr. Locather.

establishment of Mr. Jonathan Leavitt, in Andore, with firm of ELLES & GRIFFIN, trust, from their acquaintance with his method and style of binding, their exertions, to sustain its merited reputation; and licit the continuance of favors from former patro Andover, Nov. 1.

ELEGANT INDIA RUBBER SHOES. EIGHT HUNDRED pairs, comprising a complete avortment of Ladies. Gentlemens, Misses, Boys and children's sizes, just received, and for sale at low prices by Isaac Williams, No. 180, Washington Street.

BALL AD & PRINCE, Carpet Wareh

Washington-street, have just received,

40 bales of prime Turkey Carpets, of a great variety of
sizes, some of which are extra large, and suitable for hale
or public rooms; they will also furnish pieces of the earpets for recesses when wanted.

Also, a large assortment of Brussels. Kidderminister and
Venetian Carpetings, of the best qualities, at unusually low
prices.

Sw. Nov. 2.

MRS, JANE BLANCHARD,

MRS. JANE BLANCHARD,

Head of Beymouth Landing, WEYMOUTH,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints her Customers and the

Public, generally, that she has received a new supply of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Likewine, a general assortment of Mourning Articles and
Millinery; superior French and India black Levanines,

Bembazines; Bombazetis; Calicoes; plam and figured

Bembazines; Bombazetis; Calicoes; plam and figured

Bombazines; bombazetis; black & white Lephons;

Gloves; long and Square Shawis; black & white Lephons;

Taffeta & Garniture Ribbons, &c. &e.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRUGS, &c.
DAVID & JOHN HENSHAW, & Co. No. 33, fedin
stroet, (near the head of Central Wharf,) have for este,
very large assortment of Surgeon's Instruments, Drugpaints, Dye-stuffs, Window Glass, &c. at very low prices-Gentlemen wishing to purchase, are respectfully call.

GOMMUNION WARE.

THOMAS A. DAVIS, No. 1, head of Washing!

Street, has constantly for sale a complete, and extension of Silver, Plated, and Britannia COMMU assurtment of Silver, Plated, and Britannia Co. ION WARE.

This article is had direct from the manufactur will be sold at the lowest terms.

eop3m. S.

NEW SHAWLS.

CLEVELAND & DANE, are now opening at the Shawl Warehouse, No. 43, Market Street, the following to the containing a grant containing a

variety of patterns, some of which are entirely new.

1 case French Camed's Hast, same fabric as thest seeived in the Spring, patterns much improved.

1 case Thibet Cadimere, with Palin Corners, a see pretty article for Young Latties—colors, India 78d, list. and, white.

and white.
I case French Cashmere, Long and Square-colors

carlet, erimson and black.

1 case Scotch Cashmere, white, and very rich.

1 do. Raw Silk, Long and Square—colors,

I do. Keus Sirk, Long and Square scarlet and fawn.

The above Sheuele have been selected with not can, and are believed to be equal to any ever imported, and are believed to be equal to any ever imported, and decisions of having Shawls of the newest patters of quality, are invited to call and examine them. FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Franklin Insurance Coupens give notes, their Capital Stock is THRES HUNDRED THAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and trust cording to law; and that they make insurance again and that they make insurance again. on every description of property, and at re on every description of property, and artificial first class ricks.

They also continue to insure on MARINE RISE sums not exceeding Thirty Theusand Bollers on its sums not exceeding Thirty Theusand Bollers on its line.

Per Order, Joseph Mass. See Office No. 44, State Street, Beston. eepen Jug.

REL

No. 47

THE INDIA Numbers

On this p nformatio port to the in 1820, Indian affa but where will be noti There are

Tempants of United Stat mate the whom 58,7 dwell in th varriors i live among rokee nation but among the North a third more number of e eight years to 5,300, w white settle dian settler cle of food

With res general rem pplicable: intimacy of and the len vicious and the fewest situation in of view. citizens of t ment, and or by its own hown choice. they trespas they are a justice. T United State eral sort of a their "Grea

their lands We shall sections of the princip tions; state quantity of New Engl

acres. Only two Maine: viz. about 370, w or Passamae whose village nobscot Rive and to a cons ita. They at rom Canada at innovation with a suspi tians. Then dieted to inte beg. Their ed at the put

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But, evil and I see no verse, far maffair of Urio of in terms of dion; nor dep drawn in colo derides descri We have he reasure; of ex and cond xcept in thi ong tried frie of his distingu o hide a secre hat valuable This most

We see a n ent of heave rele of the g here sentime ide are too de atification a nder it diffication e habit of th one man:— in came to t ad of his pr ning any ex We first me

can be see er eircum